Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

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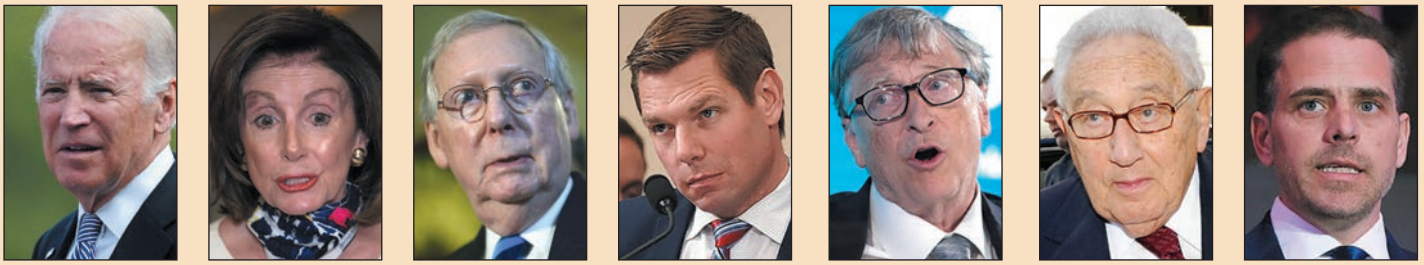
The Russo-Japanese War: Separating Fact from Myth

NEW BOOK FROM AFP EXPOSES THE ELITES SELLING OUT AMERICA FOR PROFIT



When your own government is run by elites who become super wealthy from intimate relationships with hostile foreign entities, where can you turn?

RED-HANDED

How American Elites Get Rich Helping China Win

Peter Schweizer says that, in a quarter-century as an investigative journalist, this is the scariest investigation he has conducted. That the Chinese government seeks to infiltrate U.S. institutions is hardly surprising. What is new, however, is the number of American elites who are helping the Chinese dictatorship achieve global hegemony.

Presidential families, Silicon Valley gurus, Wall Street high rollers, Ivy League universities, former secretaries of state, even professional athletes—are all willing to sacrifice America's future on the altar of personal enrichment.

How American Elites Get Rich Helping China Win
RED HANDED
#1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLING AUTHOR OF
PROFILES IN CORRUPTION AND CLINTON CASH
PETER SCHWEIZER

In *Red-Handed: How American Elites Get Rich Helping China Win*, six-time *New York Times* best-selling investigator Peter Schweizer presents his most alarming findings to date by revealing the secret deals wealthy Americans have cut to help China build its military, technological, and economic might. Equally as astonishing, many of these left-leaning elites quietly believe the Chinese dictatorial regime is superior to American democracy!

Schweizer and his team of forensic investigators spent over a year scouring a massive trove of global corporate records and legal filings to expose the hidden transactions China's enablers (and many U.S. politicians) hoped would never be revealed. As Schweizer's past bombshells—such as *Profiles in Corruption*, *Secret Empires* and *Clinton Cash* all made clear, there are bad actors on both ends of the political spectrum.

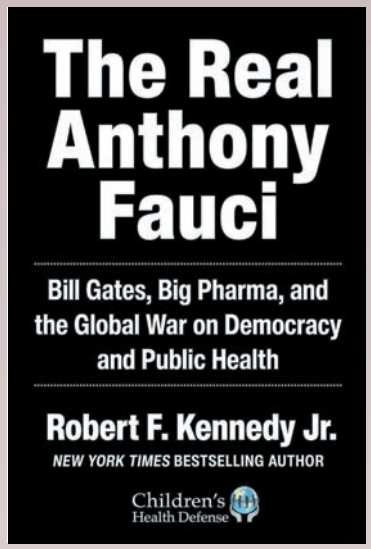
Exhaustively researched, crisply told, and chilling, *Red-Handed* will expose the nexus of power between the Chinese government and the American elites that willingly do its bidding. Every source is named and nobody is safe from the investigations conducted by Peter Schweizer and a crew of forensic investigators.

Red-Handed (hardback, 352 pages, **$30** plus $6 S&H inside the U.S.) is available from American Free Press, 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646. Call 1-888-699-6397 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Purchase at AFP's online bookstore found at www.AmericanFreePress.net.

The Real Anthony Fauci

Bill Gates, Big Pharma, and the Global War on Democracy & Public Health

"The irony of Fauci leading the global response to a pandemic he may have created becomes starker by the day." —RFK Jr.


The Real Anthony Fauci
Bill Gates, Big Pharma, and the Global War on Democracy and Public Health
Robert F. Kennedy Jr.
NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLING AUTHOR
Children's Health Defense

More than 1 million copies sold! Pharma-funded mainstream media has convinced millions of Americans that Dr. Anthony Fauci is a hero. He is anything but.

As director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), Dr. Anthony Fauci dispenses $6.1 billion in annual taxpayer-provided funding for scientific research, allowing him to dictate the subject, content, and outcome of scientific health research across the globe. Fauci uses the financial clout at his disposal to wield extraordinary influence over hospitals, universities, journals, and thousands of influential doctors and scientists—whose careers and institutions he has the power to ruin, advance, or reward.

During more than a year of painstaking and meticulous research, Robert F. Kennedy Jr. unearthed a shocking story that obliterates media spin on Dr. Fauci . . . and that will alarm every American—Democrat or Republican—who cares about democracy, our Constitution, and the future of our children's health.

The Real Anthony Fauci reveals how "America's Doctor" launched his career during the early AIDS crisis by partnering with pharmaceutical companies to sabotage safe and effective off-patent therapeutic treatments for AIDS. Fauci orchestrated fraudulent studies, and then pressured U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulators into approving a deadly chemotherapy treatment he had good reason to know was worthless against AIDS. Fauci repeatedly violated federal laws to allow his Big Pharma partners to use impoverished and dark-skinned children as lab rats in deadly experiments with toxic AIDS and cancer chemotherapies.

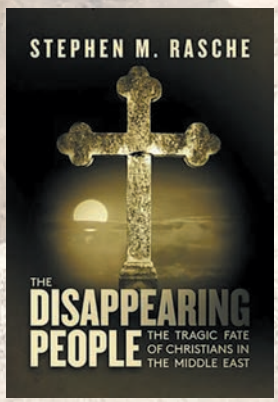
In early 2000, Fauci shook hands with Bill Gates in the library of Gates's $147 million Seattle mansion, cementing a partnership that would aim to control an increasingly profitable $60 billion global vaccine enterprise with unlimited growth potential. Through funding leverage and carefully cultivated personal relationships with heads of state and leading media and social media institutions, the Pharma-Fauci-Gates alliance exercises dominion over global health policy.

The Real Anthony Fauci details how Fauci, Gates and their cohorts use their control of media outlets, scientific journals, key government and quasi-governmental agencies, global intelligence agencies, and influential scientists and physicians to flood the public with fearful propaganda about Covid-19 virulence and pathogenesis, and to muzzle debate and ruthlessly censor dissent.

Hardback, 480 pages, **$32.50** plus $6 S&H inside the U.S. from AFP, 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646. Call 1-888-699-6397 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Order online at www.AmericanFreePress.net.

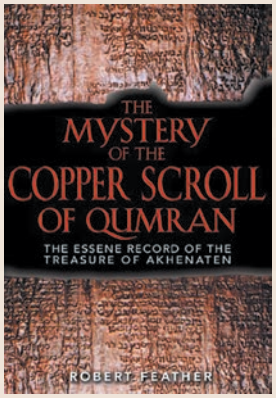
Two books of interest to lay Christians and Bible scholars . . .

The Disappearing People: The Tragic Fate of Christians in the Middle East



By Stephen M. Rasche. Here is a study of the persecution of Christians in the Middle East, Western indifference and complicity. The looming end of Christianity in the Middle East. For 1,400 years, the Christians of the Mideast lived under a system of sustained persecution as a distinct lower class of citizens under their Muslim rulers. Despite this systemic oppression, Christianity maintained a tenuous—even sometimes prosperous—foothold in the land of its birthplace up until the past several decades. Yet today, Christianity stands on the brink of extinction in much of the Mideast. How did this happen? What role did Western foreign policy and international aid policy play? What of the role of Islam and the Christians themselves? How should history judge what happened to Christians of the Mideast and what lessons can be learned? This book examines these questions based on the firsthand accounts of those who are living it. Hardback, 208 pages, #890, **$27**.

The Mystery of the Copper Scroll of Qumran: The Essene Record of the Treasure of Akhenaten



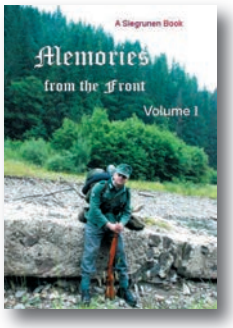
Introduces a radical new perspective on the historical foundations of monotheism, based on the enigma of the Copper Scroll of the Essenes. The famous Dead Sea Scrolls comprise the oldest collection of Biblical documents ever discovered. Of the Dead Sea Scrolls, none has baffled experts more than the 2,000-year-old Copper Scroll, discovered in 1952 by a team of Bedouins led by Henri de Contenson. Appearing to be a list of buried treasure engraved on copper pieces, the Copper Scroll is considered to be the work of a secretive Jewish sect of devout Essenes, who lived by the Dead Sea around the time of Jesus. No one has been able to explain its meaning or discover any of the 64 locations where the Biblical treasures it lists were buried. Robert Feather has unraveled the enigma of the Copper Scroll in a fascinating study that takes the reader on a journey from ancient Mesopotamia, through Canaan, into Egypt, and back to the shores of the Dead Sea. His exploration links the scroll to the ancient Egyptian king Akhenaten, confirming a long suspected influence of this pharaoh's religious beliefs on those of the Hebrews. Softcover, 432 pages, #917, **$29**.

ORDERING: TBR subscribers may take 10% off retail prices. Prices do not include S&H. Inside U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 on orders over $100. Mail orders using the all-purpose form found on page 84 inside this issue to: TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge or purchase online at our extensive online bookstore: www.BarnesReview.com.

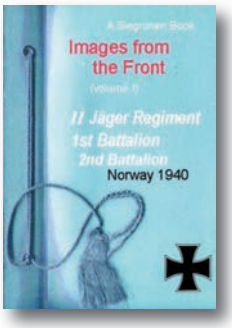
Memories & Images from the Front

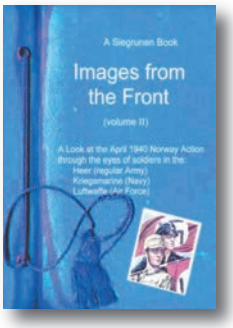
What was the war like for the common soldier —the regular guy in the Wehrmacht?

MEMORIES FROM THE FRONT



IMAGES FROM THE FRONT





These books are compiled from the actual writings and photos of the German troops who participated in World War II. This is the real history of the war, directly from the guys in the trenches, on the ships and in the air. Now you can read their eyewitness accounts and see the rare photos they took in combat as well as relaxing, playing soccer and enjoying life.

Start collecting the books in both series, as more will be published in 2022! Books in the series are $15.95 each plus shipping.

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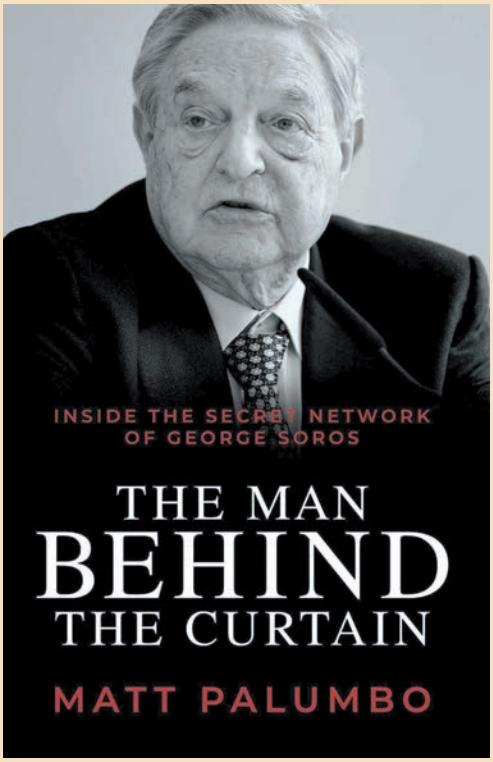
NEW BOOK ON GEORGE SOROS FROM AMERICAN FREE PRESS BOOKSTORE

THE MAN BEHIND THE CURTAIN

Inside the Secret Network of George Soros

George Soros's web of influence is documented and exposed by a highly respected journalist. No one else in modern politics has anywhere near the power and influence of George Soros, both domestically and internationally. Backed by the tens of billions of dollars he's accumulated throughout his career, Soros has his hand in influencing the media, activist groups, colleges, presidential elections, global elections, local U.S. politics, and much more. Soros has earned himself a reputation as a "boogeyman" character on the right, and nowhere else will you find such an extensive documentation of his influence as in this book.



Millions of readers have come to rely on investigator Matt Palumbo for the most important information on what is going on in the world. This book will not let you down. If you know nothing about George Soros, aside from the fact he is a billionaire, you will learn so much more. The power this man actually wields should scare every American—Republican and Democrat alike—and the people of the world. Soros sees himself as a God, on a global crusade for equity among nations. Soros has even stated as such and his true desire is to control everything happening in America and the rest of the world. His agenda, however, causes mayhem and disrupts law and order. Some have even called Soros the "devil incarnate." While that may be hyperbole, the sentiment is shared by many thousands of people across the world who have been victims of his highly effective and incredibly well-funded meddling.

In *The Man Behind the Curtain*, the author has done a meticulous job researching all Soros has done and is doing to destroy American principles of democracy. He funds many candidates and initiatives that are anti-free speech and who aim to defund the police and who don't care about property and personal safety as well as due process of the law. It makes sense that he doesn't truly appreciate the American ideal of a fair opportunity for all and the right to be rewarded for your hard work. After all, he made most of his money through arbitrage and market manipulation—rarely creating anything but anarchy. He started his work in Europe and we will end up like them if we don't watch out.

Softcover, 224 pages, **$18** plus $4 S&H inside the U.S. from AFP, 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646. Call AFP toll free at 1-888-699-6397 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Purchase online at www.AmericanFreePress.net.

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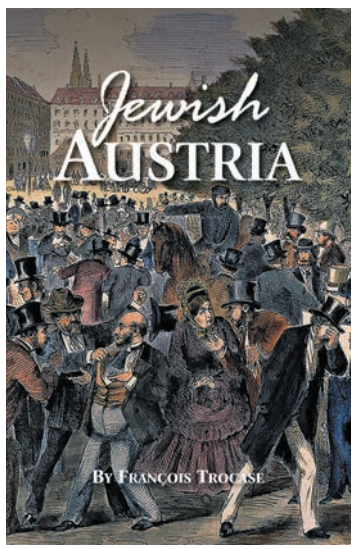
Subscribe or renew to THE BARNES REVIEW subscription for one year at $56 and we'll send you a FREE COPY of François Trocase's . . .

JEWISH AUSTRIA

This is the abridged 1942 edition—completely re-set and illustrated—by Léon de Poncins of François Trocase's remarkable 1899 study of the end of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. *Jewish Austria* provides a crucial insight into the role played by one alien group in the collapse of this venerable Catholic empire at the heart of Europe. More focused than Édouard Drumont's extensive historic survey *La France Juive* (1886), Trocase's work presents an objective and detailed analysis of the economic and social conditions of the Austrian Empire in its last days. Poncins' readable edition of Trocase's thorough investigation of the *modus operandi* of Jewry continues to have an urgent relevance to the socio-economic and political conditions of contemporary Western states. This 97-page book regularly sells for $12.50, but can be yours FREE when you renew your U.S.A. TBR subscription for $56! Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or mail the form below to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. See other renewal offers at www.BarnesReview.com.



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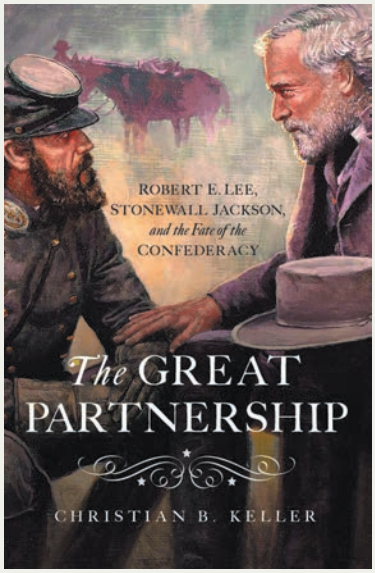
"Making use of letters, diaries, and memoirs, many well-known to experts, Keller adds a new and important dimension to the historiography surrounding Lee and Jackson. Readers interested in the Civil War and its leaders will find much to enjoy in this fresh interpretation."—Library Journal

The Great Partnership

Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and the Fate of the Confederacy

The partnership between Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee—two leaders who chiseled a strategic path forward against the odds and almost triumphed—had no parallel in the Confederate armies. And, thanks to Christian Keller, we have a beautifully written narrative that captures the high drama of the military operations of Lee and Jackson. Not for a long time have we encountered an historian who writes with as much grace and sophistication about the Confederate high command as Keller.



Why were Gen. Lee and Gen. Jackson so successful in their partnership in trying to win the war for the South? What was it about their styles, friendship, even their faith, that cemented them together into a fighting machine that consistently won despite often overwhelming odds against them?

The Great Partnership has the power to change how we think about Confederate strategic decision-making and the value of personal relationships among senior leaders responsible for organizational survival. Those relationships in the Confederate high command were particularly critical for victory, especially the one that existed between the two great Army of Northern Virginia generals.

It has been over two decades since any author attempted a joint study of the two generals. At the least, the book will inspire a very lively debate among the thousands of students of Civil War history. At best, it will significantly revise how we evaluate Confederate strategy during the height the war and our understanding of why, in the end, the South lost. Softcover, 368 pages, #914, **$18** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order using the handy form on page 84 inside this issue from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com.

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By Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson

4 The Russo-Japanese War has long been presented as a devastating defeat for Russia and an indictment of the tzarist system. TBR's Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson challenges the official narrative of this little-discussed war, pitting an emerging Asian tiger—backed by Britain and America—against an established and robust European power.

The Role of Women in the Reich Versus the Marxist Ideal

By Karl Haemers

18 Researcher Karl Haemers investigates National Socialist viewpoints and policies towards German women, offering powerful insights into how German leaders—men and women alike—viewed the critical role females play in a healthy society, which stands in stark contrast to the emerging neo-Bolshevik ideal.

A History of Sophie Scholl and the White Rose Movement

By John Wear, J.D.

30 Sophie Scholl and the White Rose resistance movement are viewed as some of the most courageous and heroic activists by the modern German establishment and media. John Wear unpacks this establishment narrative, offering key details and background.

Historian David Irving Explores "The Real" Heinrich Himmler

By Marc Roland

38 The legendary British historian David Irving's latest tome, a biography of *Reichsführer* Heinrich Himmler entitled *The True Himmler*, provides an uncensored, Revisionist perspective on one of the most demonized men of the 20th century. Writer Marc Roland reviews this recently published book and adds a few thoughts of his own about Himmler, as well.

An Orgy of Blood: The Epuration of the French Right

By Rémi Tremblay

48 After WWII, right-wing French intellectuals, journalists, politicians and other professionals were systematically persecuted or even killed following the fall of the French Vichy government. Known in France as the "Epuration," this modern-day inquisition targeted virtually any French thinker, influencer or political leader who was not openly Communist, leading to the deaths of tens of thousands of Frenchmen, as author Rémi Tremblay details.

The Porcelain Masterworks of Third Reich Artisans

By Michael Walsh

60 German ingenuity, creativity and craftsmanship is world-renowned. During the Third Reich, the endeavors of German artisans and craftsmen reached epic proportions and the famous porcelain factories and artisans operating during the National Socialist regime flourished. In particular, the Allach Porcelain Factory near Munich—actually an enterprise of the SS—produced some of the most outstanding and finely crafted pieces of porcelain and ceramic artwork Europe has ever seen. In this heavily illustrated article, author, historian and art expert Michael Walsh gives us a Third Reich cultural history tour we know you'll appreciate.

Stalin or Hitler— Exactly Whose War Was It?

By Antonius J. Patrick

72 Revisionist authors and researchers have long argued that Adolf Hitler was not the sole culprit—or even the primary one—in the instigation of hostilities that led to the outbreak of World War II. This is quite contrary to what mainstream historians have been insisting in every book, film and history magazine for 80 years. However, in a new book, popular history Professor Sean McMeekin makes his case that Soviet dictator Josef Stalin—not Hitler—was the true contriver and beneficiary of WWII.

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Some Good News from TBR

As you can imagine, the last several years have been tough on The Barnes Review. We have held steady with our subscribers and our bookstore is thriving, as our readers continue to show a great interest in all periods in the history of mankind. What has been hard to replace is the number of talented and dedicated employees who have passed away. In October 2015, our founder, Willis A. Carto, one of the most prolific independent publishers in modern American history, passed. A few months earlier, journalist and author of at least a dozen insightful books, Michael Collins Piper, died of a heart attack. In 2016, Victor Thorn, a member of TBR's Board of Contributing Editors—and the author of *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed*—took his own life. In 2020, longtime TBR editor John Tiffany passed from Parkinson's Disease at his home in West Virginia. In February of 2021, Janice Matthews, whose name never appeared on our masthead but whose contributions as a proofreader and web editor were invaluable to me, died from a brain aneurism. In September 2021, Dr. Edward DeVries, host of TBR Radio, succumbed to severe pneumonia after going to the hospital with breathing problems associated with Covid-19.

No big deal, you say. Cemeteries are filled with "indispensible people." Just replace them. But that's not such an easy task when working for TBR puts you in the crosshairs of the likes of the Anti-Defamation League, Media Matters for America and the Southern Poverty Law Center, three powerful and extremely well-funded groups dedicated to destroying organizations just like ours. Really, what kind of a future is there working for TBR? For instance, your children might never be able to run for public office. Our ability to pay an employee can be cut off at any time and there are easier jobs that pay much more—vice president of the United States being but one. Even now, laws are being passed in multiple states and enacted in nations to restrict the dissemination of the very kinds of politically incorrect material we print. Working for TBR is not your average job. But there are people out there—though they be few and far between—with the guts and dedication to historical truth you must have before you can enter TBR's doors.

The good news is that we think we have found just such a person—a talented, energetic and intelligent young man who is willing to brave all that comes with employment at a magazine dedicated to bringing history into accords with the facts. It's here that I would like to announce that TBR has hired John Friend of California to become the fulltime assistant editor, radio host, web editor, proofreader, and anything else we need him to do! (And it's a lot.)

On the facing page you'll find an editorial written by John. I think you will immediately see that he is a perfect fit for TBR. How long he can stand working with me is another matter, but we hope it is many years. I want to be able to guarantee his pay for at least a year (hopefully for decades), so, if you'd like to make a contribution to TBR for this very purpose, please check out the enclosed letter and response coupon and please also think about sending a gift subscription to a friend so more people can see our magazine. ❖

—Paul Angel, Executive Editor

American-Based World Order Crumbling

For months, Western officials, led by the Biden administration, have been goading a Russian response to NATO's ill-advised provocations in Ukraine and other Eastern European nations, demonizing President Vladimir Putin and the Russian people as unhinged, dangerous aggressors. Prior to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the U.S. and NATO were frantically insisting that the Russians would resort to staging false-flag attacks using crisis actors, fake video footage and scripted testimony to justify an invasion.

Once strictly in the realm of "conspiracy theorists," these accusations are now being invoked by Western propagandists in the systematic smear campaign against Russia. Ironically, they are the same fake-news tactics pro-Ukrainian media outlets have utilized thus far when reporting on the conflict. The campaign has, of course, been hyped and amplified by the complicit CIA-controlled mass media, which has been instrumental in spreading fear and doubt about the situation, all in an obvious effort to further demonize Russia and sabotage its relations with Europe, Germany in particular.

Nord Stream 2, a system of offshore underground natural gas pipelines running beneath the Baltic Sea, has largely been constructed and is ready to supply Germany and the European Union with massive supplies of Russian natural gas at a time when energy crises in Europe are endemic and prices high. Nord Stream 2 has the potential to draw Germany and Russia closer together, while cutting out the United States and the United Kingdom (UK)—a frightening prospect for the incessantly meddling Yanks and Brits, always keen on manufacturing division on the European continent.

The U.S., UK and NATO have worked tirelessly to undermine and sabotage the Nord Stream 2 deal and said a Russian military operation against Ukraine was a deal breaker—hence, the feverish desire by the West to manufacture a crisis in Ukraine and provoke a Russian military response. "If Russia invades … there will no longer [be] a Nord Stream 2," Joe Biden insisted during a press conference with German Chancellor Olaf Scholz at the White House. "We will bring an end to it."

Leading up to Putin's decision to launch what he has repeatedly described as a "special military operation," the Russians calmly laid out their valid security concerns regarding NATO expansion and Western militarization of Ukraine, pointing out the blatant double standards and hypocrisy of Western policy.

Consider: America and her NATO allies have interfered, manipulated, destabilized and invaded dozens of nations far from their own borders in recent decades, leading to chaos, mayhem, destruction and humanitarian crises not seen since WWII. An estimated 1 million civilians died during the U.S. invasion and occupation of Iraq, for instance. U.S. and NATO foreign policy has largely been constructed on lies and disinformation to advance Zionist interests in the Middle East.

Despite reassurances that NATO would not expand to Russia's border, that is the exact policy Western leaders have carried out since the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Currently, according to former European Parliament member Nick Griffin:

> [Western leaders] are now engaged in the most blatant and irresponsible destabilization and hybrid war operation since they used Islamic terrorists to destroy Libya and attempted to use them to break up Syria. … The West promoted conflict in the Middle East in the hope of gaining a geopolitical advantage. The attempt to force Russia into war in Ukraine, by contrast, is not really about promoting the geopolitical interest of the Dollar Empire—it is about its very survival.

While the U.S. and its Western allies are quick to denounce Putin, their hysterical protestations continue to be laughed at by serious geopolitical players who clearly recognize that the formerly Western-centric world order is rapidly disintegrating.

In recent years, Western leaders have presided over the systematic erasure of Western history as hundreds of historical monuments have been defaced and toppled. Across the West, massive numbers of "refugees" have been allowed to enter and resettle, drastically increasing the burden on Western taxpayers. Anyone who prefers strong borders and wants their culture protected is vilified as racist. Classic books have been banned, political dissidents silenced, and the rule of law weaponized as the full resources of the justice system are directed at regime critics, even as dangerous criminals and far-left radicals are coddled with kid gloves.

The already rickety Western powers, led by America's equally tottering president, will do everything in their power to maintain their position in the world of geopolitics and international affairs, including provoking and escalating war in Ukraine. However, their time is rapidly running out as Russia and China work constructively and cooperatively to protect their own nations while exposing NATO and the West for the hypocrites and warmongers they have become. ❖

—John Friend, Assistant Editor

On the cover: "Blessing of the Ranks of the 85th Vyborg Infantry Regiment in Novgorod by Emperor Tzar Nicholas II Before Going to the Far East," 1904, during the Russo-Japanese War. Created by Russian artist Andrey Romasyukov.

The Russo-Japanese War: Separating Fact from Fiction

Is what we have been taught about the war merely propaganda?

By Matthew Raphael Johnson

All historians in the English language will say that Russia was defeated soundly by the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese War. They even claim that Japan's victory led them to such a level of confidence that they would soon attack the United States in 1941. Some even claim that growing anti-colonial movements were ignited by this alleged victory. (cf. Storry 1979 or Connaughton 1998) Once the "White man" was seen as less than invincible, anti-colonial movements sprang up all over Asia.

Like almost everything believed by the Anglo-American historical establishment, much of this is false. History is a weapon, but journalism is the ammunition. Russian and, later, European newspapers were full of false accounts of Japanese victories, defeated Russian armies and a humiliated emperor. As far as this writer knows, this lie never been challenged in the English language.

It's going too far to say that Russia actually won the war, but you wouldn't know this by the demonstrations that took place in Tokyo against the Japanese government who had "lost" the possibility of victory. When the Japanese commander of the infantry at Port Arthur killed himself due to his humiliation there, no one in Japan saw this as a victory. Whether it be the Crimean War [See TBR, May/June 2021.—Ed.], the war with Japan or World War I, journalists invented stories of "humiliating defeat" that remain unchallenged for decades—even centuries. These accounts were designed to delegitimize the Russian crown and drive it out of power, ushering in an Anglophile oligarchy in place of the Romanov dynasty.

Tzar Nicholas II (on horseback) with Christian icon in hand is shown blessing Russian troops before they march east, 1904.

By the end of the 19th century, there was an active rivalry between the leading European states in regions far from home: the Middle East, Africa and Asia. In this rivalry, the main competitor for both Russia and France was Great Britain. Russian and English interests clashed in Turkey, Central Asia and the Far East. Germany, at the end of the 19th century, was not yet considered its main adversary by either France or Russia. Russia and France were not brought together by a common hostility toward Germany, but by competition with Great Britain. (Emerson, 1998)

According to Sergei Witte, "The sovereign [tzar] considered the British our sworn enemies." In 1896, Grand Duke Alexei Alexandrovich, in a review of M. Tsazi's book *The Russian Navy: Its Current State and Mission*, indignantly noted that the author considered England to be Russia's main enemy. Nicholas II, in the margins, wrote, "I completely accept this, as does any Russian who knows his native history."

Britain considered Russia its main adversary as well. During the debates in Parliament of 1885, Prime Minister William E. Gladstone said: "The Russian nightmare must be eliminated by some decisive blow." In 1896, during a European tour, Nicholas II paid a courtesy call to his close relation

Queen Victoria. The royal family spent two weeks visiting her at the incredibly beautiful Scottish castle of Balmoral. Very important negotiations took place there between Nicholas II and Lord Salisbury (Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, 3rd Marquess of Salisbury) on the issues of the Black Sea Straits (also know as the Turkish Straits, comprising the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus) and the British occupation of Egypt. Of particular concern to the British ruling class was the security of her Indian possessions, which Russia might supposedly threaten. Nicholas II hastened to reassure the English side that the Russian presence in Asia was no threat to the British. (Lukoyanov, 2008)

In London, it was hoped, at first, that the young and inexperienced Nicholas II would become the vehicle of British interests. Queen Victoria tried to influence the tzar, hoping that warm kindred feelings would help advance British security, since she was his wife's grandmother. She convinced Nicholas "that it's so important that England and Russia work together, because they are the most powerful empires and therefore a guarantee of peace. … Lord Salisbury and I want us—England and Russia—to understand each other and live in friendship." (Lunev 2008)

However, the tzar was convinced that "politics is not that of home or private affairs, and one cannot be guided by personal feelings and relationships in it." This is evident from the letters of Nicholas II to his "dearest grandmother." In May 1895, Queen Victoria complained to him about the inadmissible, in her opinion, tone of some Russian newspapers regarding England and asked the tzar to influence them.

In response, Nicholas II said:

> I have to say that I can't forbid people to openly express their opinions in the press. Have I often

Dividing the Chinese Pie

This French political cartoon from 1898 demonstrates the often intense rivalries between the world's great powers of the era for influence and prestige around the world. The imperial powers represented in the cartoon above include (left to right) Queen Victoria representing the British Empire, German Emperor Wilhelm II, Tzar Nicholas II of Imperial Russia, the fictional Marianne, who personifies the French Republic, and a samurai representing the Empire of Japan, all of whom are bickering and negotiating over their piece of the "Chinese pie." Behind the great powers is a Chinese mandarin throwing up his hands in protest and frustration at the division of his nation by the much more militarily powerful European empires. England and Russia, in particular, developed a major rivalry over power and influence in Asia.

been upset by the rather unfair opinions about my country in English newspapers? Even in books, which are constantly being sent to me from London, [I see] false reporting on our actions in Asia, our domestic policy etc. I am sure that, in these writings, there is no more conscious hostility than in the articles mentioned above.

So much for the myth of Russian press censorship. That exists more often in liberal and Communist states. The very fact that Victoria would ask something like this as a matter of course showed what the "free press" has always meant to the British ruling elites. (Lukoyanov, 2008)

ENGLAND FEELS THREATENED

The advance of Russia into the Far East and its occupation in 1897 of Port Arthur, Manchuria, contributed to the strengthening of England's hostility toward Russia. In the fall of 1898, a war broke out between France and England over the French seizure of a small area of Fascoda in English Sudan, on the White Nile. The British government presented an ultimatum to Paris, demanding France immediately clear the area of its military. On June 28, French Foreign Minister Théophile Delcasse rejected this ultimatum and a diplomatic crisis erupted. In London, military preparations against France were rapid. (Emerson, 1998)

Under these conditions, Tzar Nicholas, on October 15, 1898, called on Minister of Foreign Affairs Count M.N. Muravyov in Paris. In a conversation with him, President Félix Faure stated that "the real enemy of France is not Germany, but England. England is everywhere the enemy of France in Africa, it is the same enemy in relation to Russia in the Far East. We must be guided by this consciously in our policy."

On December 18, 1898, Gen. Aleksey Kuropatkin presented to Nicholas a report on measures to put the military in the Turkestan and Amur districts, the Trans-Caspian Region and the Kwantung Peninsula on alert. Nicholas II approved them by writing a resolution on the report: "Some visible preparations on our part, in my opinion, would not be useless at all. Why is England alone entitled to arm herself so boldly in the midst of universal peace?" Nicholas was ready to join military operations only in the event of an attack by England on France or on Russia. However, the tzar believed that "the bold behavior of England would not last long." On January 18, 1899, Nicholas told French Ambassador Gustave Lannes de Montebello: "The situation is still very alarming, but I believe that, today, England has no desire to start a war." (Emerson, 1998)

> Nicholas considered Edward VII "the most dangerous and deceitful schemer in the world."

On July 2, 1900, in Paris, at a meeting of the French and Russian high commands, an important amendment was made to the Russian-French military convention of 1893. The obligations of Russia and France in the event of war with the Triple Alliance—Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy—were extended to England. True, in this case, the obligations did not spread automatically, as against Germany, but only on condition that both governments would make a special decision "on mutual assistance in a possible war with England." (Lunev 2008)

RUSSIA SUPPORTS THE BOERS

In 1900, Nicholas supported the Boer states against England. In a letter to Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich, Nicholas II admitted that, "I sincerely wish the Boers even greater successes than they have had so far." Addressing his sister, Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna, Nicholas noted that he could not but express his "joy over the news just confirmed" that, "during Gen. George White's attack, two British battalions and a mountain battery were captured by the Boers!"

Meanwhile, from March to June 1900, a turning point in Great Britain's favor took place in the Boer War. The British unleashed bloody terror against the Boer civilian population, carrying out scorched-earth tactics in South Africa. For the first time in history, they created concentration camps that contained civilians—hostages, including women and children—suspected of assisting Boer partisans. (Romanov, 1994). [See TBR, March/April 2007, March/ April 2017 and January/February 2022.—Ed.]

The barbaric conduct of the war by the British did not leave Nicholas indifferent. The tzar instructed Minister of Foreign Affairs Count V.N. Lamsdorf to prepare his thoughts on the possible diplomatic counteraction to the British aggression. In the summer of 1901, Lamsdorf appealed to Europeans and argued that "only the joint representation of the continental powers with Russia in favor of the Boers could persuade England to stop the merciless reprisal against a completely ruined enemy."

On July 11, 1901, Lamsdorf informed the Ambassador Prince Urusov in Paris that the tzar was convinced of the need for an appeal by the powers to Great Britain in order to provide "possible assistance to alleviate the plight of the Republic of South Africa." Russia was not supported by any European state. The war with the Boers was coming to an end and the winner was obvious. According to European concepts, it was not worth wasting time on, especially since, in 1902, the Boer states recognized the British protectorate over themselves.

CONFLICT IN THE FAR EAST

The most profound contradictions between Russia and Great Britain were revealed in the Far East. On

April 6, 1895, Minister of Foreign Affairs A.B. Lobanov-Rostovsky reported to Nicholas:

> Our main and most dangerous opponent in Asia is undoubtedly England. The feelings of hostility and envy with which she looks at every step we take forward in the Far East are beyond doubt. As soon as any Asian difficulties arose, the friends of England were always our enemies and vice versa.

On January 22, 1901, Queen Victoria died. The queen had believed that Germany was a growing danger. She thought Germany was led by an unpredictable and malicious emperor. The new king, Edward VII, was a political Russophobe, something that had already become normal in England. In turn, Nicholas considered Edward "the most dangerous and deceitful schemer in the world." Under the new king, Great Britain embarked on a reconciliation with France and an even greater confrontation with Russia, attaching special importance to new diplomatic strategies due to "historical necessity." (Lunev 2008) Recall that being in an alliance with a country doesn't make them allies.

After the plans of the British government to draw closer to Germany failed, it decided to abandon its policy of isolation. England sought to find a European ally that could provide her support in the event of a colonial or other conflict. France was a contender (as they had been in Crimea) and, in 1904, they entered into an agreement on the division of spheres of influence, which went down in history as the Entente. (Emerson, 1998)

Having achieved the neutralization of France and Germany, England could now begin to oust Russia from the Far East. London was well aware of the importance of the Chinese, Korean and Japanese markets. Russian diplomacy was increasingly active in Manchuria and China. Russian investment in the Chinese economy was constantly growing. The accelerated construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway promised in the near future the possibility of a quick transfer of Russian goods to the Far East, as well as military equipment and soldiers. After Russia acquired Port Arthur, the danger of the Trans-Siberian Railway for England became even greater. In March 1899, Nicholas II told Montebello: "I am convinced that England will show much less arrogance everywhere when our railway is built up to Port Arthur, and when we connect it to the Trans-Caspian highway." (Lunev 2008)

Following the death of Queen Victoria, who had close familial connections with Tzar Nicholas II, King Edward VII assumed the throne as king of the British Empire, ruling until his death in 1910. Edward was highly suspicious of imperial Russia and sought to undermine its interests in the Far East. Above, Edward in a photo from 1902.

But England was working behind the scenes. In 1902, a military alliance was concluded between Japan and England directed against Russia. If Russia tried to counter Japanese aggression in Korea, then this could be addressed under the treaty. The desire to stop the advance of Russia in the Far East then forced London to join forces with the United States. American President Theodore Roosevelt warned France and Germany: "In the case of an anti-Japanese combination in alliance with Russia, I will immediately side with Japan and will not stop in the future on anything that would be necessary in its interests."

The Russian financial agent in London, a railway engineer named M.V. Rutkovsky, on instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visited the United States in 1907. He wrote that the main reason for America's support for Japan and England in 1904 was Washington's desire to capture "new territories on the Asian continent, which could serve as an excellent military base in future operations." It was this desire that turned "the eyes of the United States to the Pacific Ocean and to the states washed by it." (Sergeev 1998)

China was then in an advanced state of collapse. The Qing (Manchu) Dynasty had been wracked by Western-financed rebellions, wars and the buildup of Japan. After ruling Asia for 2,000 years, China was now entering a period of violent upheaval. Somehow, one of the most advanced civilizations in the world was suddenly turned into a "feudal tyranny." One of the most powerful scientific and literary countries in world history was now a "backward satrap" in the eyes of the English press and, therefore, the world. Russia sought to buttress Chinese power while the West was pleased with the power vacuum its demise created. (Lunev 2008)

Had their initial isolation from Western influence continued, it might have saved them, but "free trade" and liberal ideology, more generally, forced China open, and drugs from British India poured into China along with ideological slogans. A new form of conquest, one Machiavelli had never even dreamed of, was being created. The Opium Wars made English and Jewish traders even wealthier, while destroying their adversary from within. Chinese revolutionaries were almost all educated in the West. Modern liberalism and internationalist economic theory was born during the middle of the 19th century and China's decline is essential to understanding Britain's policy in the area. (Lukoyanov, 2008)

REAL CAUSE OF THE WAR

Thus, the Russo-Japanese War was largely a result of the opposition of a number of states (Japan, England and the U.S.A.) to the Russian and Chinese desire to implement a "Great Asia Program." England and the United States openly welcomed the Japanese attack on Russia. The British *Daily Mail* wrote in the winter of 1904: "Russia must be destroyed. This heavy mastodon, ready to swallow all of Asia, has gone too far."

England made it clear that it was inclined to provide Japan not only financial assistance but also military assistance. Irish corps officers received orders to immediately leave for India. Fleet reservists were to report their addresses to the London Admiralty, and the British Gibbs Company purchased Chilean and Argentinean armored ships for the Japanese government. London believed that it would be beneficial to end the war in the Far East when Japan's successes were not too significant or, conversely, until Russia defeated the Japanese army. (Lunev 2008)

On April 8, 1904, in Copenhagen, King Edward VII, in an interview with the Russian ambassador, said:

> The conclusion of the Anglo-French agreement gives me hope to achieve … a similar agreement with Russia, whose opinion is always, was, and continues to be the object of my sincere desires.

"What abominations … and slander are spread by English newspapers about Russia!"

Nicholas correctly assessed this statement of the king as an attempt to impose English mediation on Russia in concluding peace with Japan. In his letter to Edward VII, the tzar recalled that Russia did not intervene in the Boer War. The king was very unhappy with this comparison, believing that England was the only power interested in the Transvaal, while a number of states were interested in the Far East. (Nish 1985)

In his letter to Nicholas II, the English king argued that England would remain neutral, but emphasized that Britain would protect Russian interests in Manchuria if Russia were to pull out of the Korean region. The initiative of the English king did not lead to any results. Both sides, Russia and England, recognized the impossibility of negotiating any cooperation during the war.

A DIRTY TRICK

On the night of October 21-22, 1904, in the North Sea, not far from the English port of Hull, ships of the Second Russian squadron were attacked by destroyers whose affiliation could not be established as they sailed with lanterns in heavy fog. These destroyers deliberately surrounded themselves with fishing boats. When the squadron returned fire on the destroyers, the civilian craft were caught up in the fray and several were hit. Upon the discovery of these civilian boats, Vice Adm. Z.P. Rozhestvensky ordered the guns not to be fired. It had been a dirty trick.

The visible result of the incident, which the whole world soon learned about, was two dead English fishermen, six wounded and a sunken fishing trawler. Thus, the Japanese and British destroyers, using heavy fog, without identification, came under the cover of the fishing fleet in close proximity to the Russian squadron and provoked its ships to open fire—then disappeared. The press never asked why Russians would fire on fishermen to begin with.

On October 23, the British Reuters news agency reported on an "attack by a Russian squadron on English fishermen," and the number of those killed was doubled, then tripled. The event caused an outburst of indignation in English public opinion, but little serious questioning of the story.

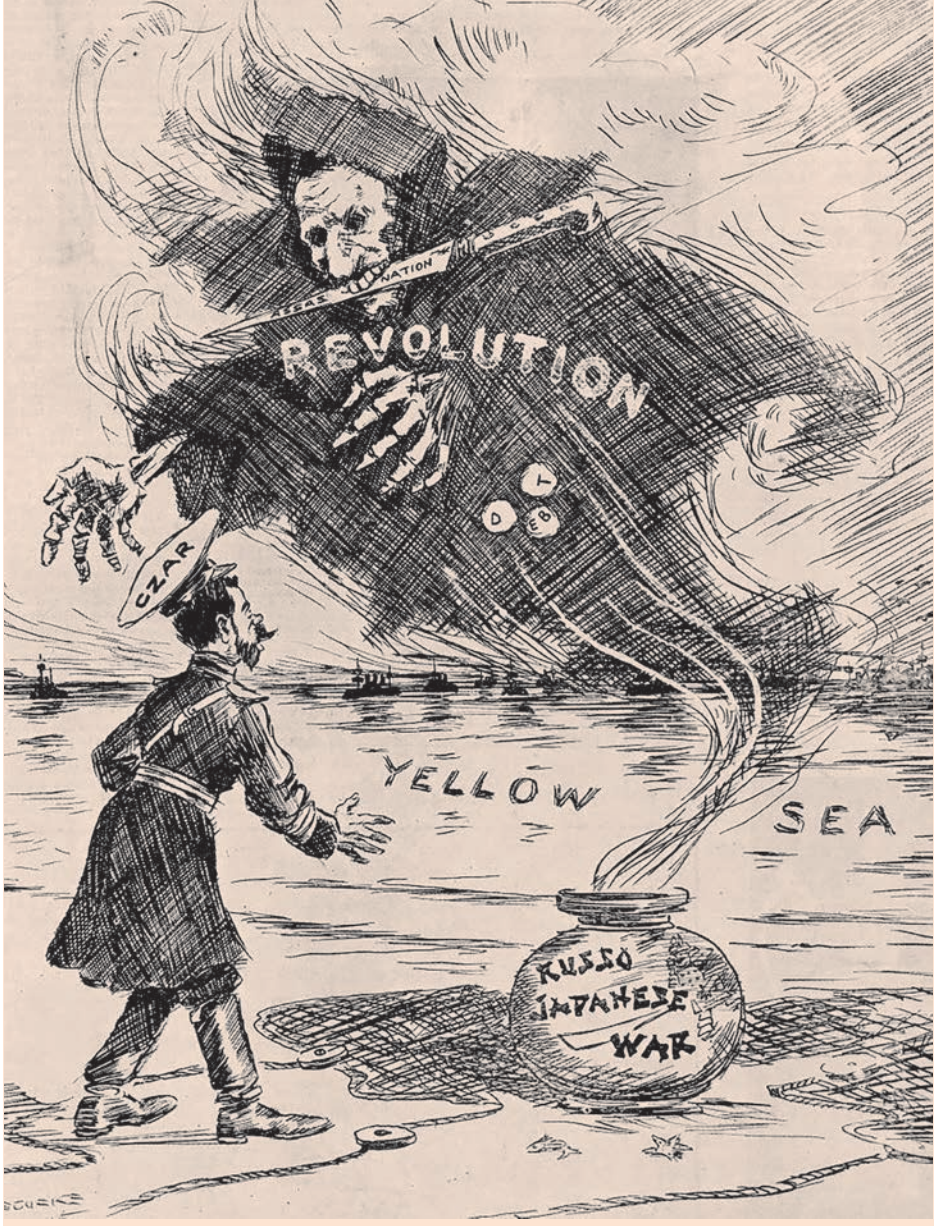
The press, as always, showed its true colors. "An attack on fishermen," wrote English historian R.M. Connaughton, "was perceived as an attempt on the status and dignity of England, mistress of the seas and a great power." The entire global press started talking about the almost inevitable war between Russia and England. Nicholas noted on this occasion: "What abominations, in the sense of lies and slander, are spread by English newspapers about Russia!"

Nicholas II sent a telegram to King Edward VII with words of regret and condolences. The same was done orally by the ambassador in London, Earl Benckendorf. Nevertheless, the tzar abstained from an official assessment until receiving information from Rozhestvensky. When, on October 27, this information was received, it turned out that the versions of events were fundamentally different. Nicholas was sure that, on the part of England, this was a deliberate provocation in favor of Japan. Meanwhile, calls for war with Russia were in full swing in the English Parliament. "War can be a matter of several hours," the *Times* wrote, "England has only one way left."

These were not empty words. Back in mid-1904, the English General Staff developed plans for an attack on Russia. They included the conduct of hostilities in the Baltic and Central Asia. These plans became known to Russian intelligence. The Russian Foreign Ministry also knew that they were preparing to land English forces on the Caucasian coast of Russia. In a conversation with M. Bompard on December 2, 1904, Nicholas II remarked: "We need to expect everything from England, I am also preparing for everything." (Sergeev 1998)

The "Hull Incident" in the North Sea almost led to an Anglo-Russian war. Under these conditions, Nicholas used the proposal of Wilhelm II to conclude a Russo-German union treaty to put political pressure on France, forcing her to give London an ultimatum demanding no aggression against Russia. London hastened to agree to the Russian proposal to have the Hull Incident resolved by an international convention and, thus, did not try to detain Rozhestvensky's squadron.

The prospect of a Russo-German alliance greatly alarmed Great Britain. Anti-German sentiments were gaining strength in the press, as was the conviction that it was necessary to join the Russo-French alliance. In addition, England was also alarmed by the prospect of Japan growing more powerful, which meant that she should have stopped or significantly reduced aid to them. (Papastratigakis 2011)



This political cartoon of the era depicts a dangerous revolutionary specter (holding a dagger in his mouth that says "assassination") emanating from the cauldron of the Russo-Japanese War, where key battles took place on the Liaodong Peninsula on the Yellow Sea where Port Arthur was located. By 1905, major upheavals involving workers, farmers, students and ethnic minorities were taking place across Russia, leading to strikes and other political turmoil. Many argue that the war exacerbated these internal tensions in Russia, and eventually instigated the Bolshevik revolution, leading to the murder of the tzar and his family.

The Russian-English rapprochement, which began immediately after the Algeciras Conference and ended with the agreement of 1907, was perceived as Russia's accession to the Entente, that is, the creation of a military alliance of England, Russia and France against Germany, but, as N.V. Grekov correctly observes, "Tzarist diplomacy perceived this agreement only as an element of the policy of non-alignment and maneuvering between the two blocs of powers."

Defining the policy of Nicholas of this period, Grekov emphasizes that:

> The tactics of Petersburg unnerved both London and Berlin. Both groups sought to attract Russia to their side, as it still possessed the largest army in the world. Petersburg, relying on the support of either Berlin or London, tried to strengthen its external security.

Russia's foreign policy stability demanded that the treaty with Wilhelm II of Germany be balanced by agreements with London. (Papastratigakis 2011)

At the same time, neither Petersburg nor London, which until recently were potential opponents, sought to conclude a military agreement with each other. The Anglo-Russian convention of 1907 was caused by the desire of both states to differentiate spheres of influence in Asia. The reason for the recognition of the need to seek mutual compromises was Germany's stubborn desire to penetrate into the geopolitical regions of exceptional interest to both empires. Agreements with England on the delimitation of spheres of influence removed the possibility of an Anglo-Russian war from the agenda and paved the way for cooperation between the two countries.

In the presence of an allied treaty with France, real opposition to the aggressive Triple Alliance arose. However, at the same time, Nicholas did not want the agreement with London to take the form of a military alliance against Germany, but he also tried in every possible way to achieve the same agreements with Berlin. After each agreement with England, the tzar proposed an equivalent agreement with Germany. (Nish 1985)

EVENTS IN ASIA HEAT UP

The historical context of the era is, outside of Europe, based around the rapid development of Japan. In such conditions, China and Korea, Japan's closest and weakest neighbors, obviously became the objects of Japanese expansion. In 1894, the Sino-Japanese War began, and the 1895 treaty gave Japan an indemnity: Taiwan, the Penghu archipelago and the Liaodong Peninsula (located today just to the west of northern North Korea and not too far from Beijing, on the Yellow Sea). This is also where Port Arthur was located. (Nish 1985)

The Great Powers closely followed these events and, in the spring of 1895, a special meeting was held at the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs dedicated to the consequences of the war. The discussion was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Lobanov-Rostovsky, the chief of the Fleet and Maritime departments Grand Duke Alexei Alexandrovich, Minister of War Pyotr Wannowski and others. Lobanov-Rostovsky then bluntly said that the war was directed not so much against China as against Russia. Having occupied southern Manchuria, he said that the Japanese would not stop there, but would undoubtedly develop their colonization further. (Podalko, 2016)

> China and Korea—Japan's weakest neighbors—became the objects of her expansion.

Soon, Germany, Russia and France forced Japan to abandon the Liaodong Peninsula. In 1897, Germany occupied the Chinese port of Qingdao, and deployed its East Asian naval squadron there. The British, who leased Wei Hai Wei from China in 1898, turned it into a major naval base. Hong Kong by that time had been a possession of Great Britain for 50 years. While Russian policy was condemned, neither the British nor the Germans were accused of "adventurous" actions while doing the same thing. (Sergeev 1998)

Japan received far less from the Chinese war than she expected, given Great Power competition. "The plans for dominating most of Asia, plans to take the fates of 450 million people into their own hands, create powerful armies and repulse Europe excite the mass of the Japanese," wrote Adjutant General Kuropatkin, head of the Russian Foreign Ministry in 1902.

Russia's plans clashed with Japan's, and the two powers entered into long and difficult negotiations. Japan, among other things, demanded that Russia recognize its predominant interests in Korea, while agreeing to recognize the interests of Russia in Manchuria, but only with regard to railways. St. Petersburg, yielding on the Korean question, agreed not to seek or use any part of Korean territory for strategic purposes, and to consider everything north of the 39th parallel a neutral strip into which none of the contracting parties should send troops. This is where Japan held firm, worrying Russia.

As the negotiations progressed, the tone of the Japanese became increasingly aggressive. It became clear that Tokyo was on a war footing and was looking for any pretext to begin a war. In the end, Japan interrupted negotiations and, without declaring war, attacked the Russian squadron at Port Arthur by surprise. (Papastratigakis, 2011)

RUSSIA ACCUSED

More than a century has passed since then, but, even now, Russia is accused of aggressive actions, irresponsibility, adventurism and more. What is the reason for such a strange point of view?

To answer this question, we must remember that, at the beginning of the 20th century, a number of organizations did everything possible to undermine and overthrow Russian state power. Russophobia had reached an insane level. During the Russo-Japanese War in Russia, labor strikes at military factories were organized, terrorists attacked city governors and officers, killing the son of Alexander

II, Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich, the crew of the battleship *Potemkin* rebelled and the Polish city of Lodz revolted. All of this was orchestrated by hostile forces to weaken Russia.

The Soviets later would popularize this as state doctrine. For 90 years, the myth of "the defeat of Russia and the Russian army" in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 continues. It is no different than the myth about Russia's defeat in the Crimean War. This was all part of the effort to prove the Christian tzarist system was somehow a massive failure. (Sergeev 1998)

The myth of the "unprecedented and shameful defeat of the Russian army and navy" was created and supported by all opposition parties and their press organs, from the major bourgeoisie parties (Cadets and Octoberists) to the socialist parties (Socialist Revolutionaries, Mensheviks and Bolsheviks). All agreed, as usual.

WHO WILL BE THE VICTOR?

The fate of the war was decided on the land battles at the Manchurian front. The course of the war at sea couldn't change this, since Japan had a predominance at sea even before the start of the war in Asia. This was still foreign territory to Russia, being so far from the capital.

Japan managed to create, thanks to England and the United States, a powerful fleet that surpassed Russian naval forces in the Far East in the number of ships, type of armor, firepower and speed. The weakness of the Russian fleet in the Pacific made it possible for the Japanese to land armies without hindrance. At Port Arthur, the Russian fleet was locked up and sea dominance was achieved by the Japanese without much effort. The naval battles of July 28-August 1, 1904, and the Tsushima battle could not affect the outcome of the struggle on the Manchurian front. (Pavlov 2004)

Japan started the war to take advantage of Russia's unpreparedness in the Far East. The military-political leadership of Russia did not notice the growth of the Japanese military build-up, and failed to appreciate the Japanese transformation into a powerful military and naval power by 1904. Few states did. Japanese preparation for the war was intense, while Russia never saw it coming. By this time, the Japanese army numbered over 150,000. It had increased its forces over the previous decade by 250%. As the war developed, the army would reach 350,000 well-supplied men. (Warner, 1974)

Russian military leadership considered the Far Eastern theater secondary. Plans for military and naval construction there were to be completed only by the middle of 1905, at best. At the beginning of the war, the unpreparedness of the newest Russian battleships being built in the Baltic, the extreme insufficiency of the fortifications of the Port Arthur fortress, the low carrying capacity of the Siberian Railway and the lack of available infantry in the Far East all harmed the war effort—a war that Japan was more than prepared for. The Russian army amounted to 98,000 men. Of those, at the beginning of the war in Port Arthur, 20,000 were in Manchuria and 19,000 elsewhere. Had Russia seen the war coming, it might have crushed Japan.

The Japanese war plan was based on Russia's relative weakness in the Far East. Japan relied on fleet superiority very close to its home base, making it possible, at the beginning of the war, to damage the Russian flotilla at Port Arthur in order to gain supremacy at sea and thereby ensure the unhindered transfer of troops to the Asian mainland.

Subsequently, the Japanese plan sought the capture, encirclement and destruction of the Russian army, but speed and surprise were paramount. The destruction of Russian ground forces—at a cost that didn't impede their further aggressive expansion in East Asia—was the ultimate goal of the war. If this wasn't done, then the war would be considered a failure by Japanese

Blame Kuropatkin?

Gen. Aleksey Kuropatkin was a career Russian military commander who served as the Russian imperial minister of war between 1898 and 1904 before becoming a field commander. Kuropatkin commanded a sizeable Russian force at the decisive Battle of Liaoyang in 1904, where he ordered his troops to withdraw from their positions a mere two hours prior to the withdrawal of Japanese forces. Similarly, in 1905, at the Battle of Mukden, Kuropatkin ordered the troops under his command to retreat after Japanese advances, and he was ultimately relieved of his command. Although these battles are hailed as huge Japanese victories, upon review, they were highly exaggerated. Kuropatkin's decisions to withdraw and retreat proved extremely costly to the Russian war effort. He would later serve in the Russian army during WWI.

Field hospitals hastily established during war can be extremely hazardous and unsanitary places, where death and disease spread like wildfire. During the Russo-Japanese War, Russian field hospitals, such as the one depicted above, faced major sanitary and medical challenges, with typhoid fever being a huge concern. Thousands of Russian and Japanese troops perished from disease and lack of proper medical care during the war. The same could be said of the U.S. Civil War, 40 years earlier.

standards. Its for this reason that it can't be called a "victory" for Japan.

THE DECISIVE BATTLES

The war was decided in three battles: Liaoyang (on the Taizi River), the Shaho River (along the Mukden-Port Arthur spur of the China Far East Railway north of Liaoyang, Manchuria) and Mukden (today called Shenyang, not too far northwest of the North Korean border). All of these are in far northeast China. In none of these battles was the Russian army defeated. Japanese commander Marshal Iwao Oyama was unable to encircle the Russian troops, and the Japanese army suffered losses too large relative to Japan's comparatively small population. (Warner, 1974)

The Battle of Liaoyang took place from August 25 to September 3, 1904. By this time, the Russian army was concentrated in southern Manchuria under the command of Kuropatkin and eventually reached a total of 140,000 men. They were attacked by three separate Japanese armies under the command of Marshal Oyama with a total number of 125,000 men. The Japanese attempt to encircle the Russian army or break through their positions failed with great losses to Japanese infantry. However, Kuropatkin, exaggerating the strength of the Japanese and fearing he might lose communication with the rear, ordered Russian troops to move north to Mukden.

Kuropatkin's order for the general withdrawal of the Russian army was issued two hours ahead of the Japanese order to withdraw. Meanwhile, decisive action by the Russian army could have forced a total Japanese catastrophe. In other words, had the Russians held out for another few hours, they would've seen a Japanese retreat and could have claimed victory.

Russian troops withdrew in perfect order. The Japanese, having suffered huge losses, didn't pursue them. The Japanese effort had, in fact, failed entirely. The Japanese won only by occupying the city of Liaoyang, but this achievement didn't justify the sacrifices that they suffered in the battle. It was a pyrrhic victory. The balance of power didn't change. After the battle, the Japanese announced further mobilization, but strained to replenish its army. Even those previously exempt for military service were called up. (Pavlov 2004)

By the beginning of the next battle on the Shaho River, the number of men in the Russian army there reached 210,000 while the Japanese, fielded 170,000 men. This battle took place in October 1904 and went on for two weeks. The stubborn discipline of both armies unfolded on a front that reached up to 40 miles. The Russian army had 42,000 casualties with the Japanese losing about half that (according to Japanese sources). The battle at Shaho showed that a balance was established between the forces of the parties and, upon unbiased

review, neither commander was up to the task. (Connaughton 1998)

By the beginning of 1905, 300,000 Russian soldiers were concentrated in Manchuria. The Siberian railroad saw 14 pairs of trains per day instead of four at the beginning of the war. At the same time, Russia felt no economic and financial difficulties in connection with the war. Russia's loan, necessary to partially cover military expenses, was taken out at 5-6%, while Japan, despite all its successes, had to pay over 7-8% despite Jewish and British backing. Repayment and the odds of victory were more important than immediate political concerns. Russia was able to win a war of attrition the Japanese couldn't. Japan, which had previously used up nearly all its forces, was slightly ahead. By the summer of 1905, this quickly changed. (Warner, 1974)

The last battle of the war, Mukden, took place in February of 1905, with a front that stretched almost 125 miles and a battle that lasted almost a month. The Russian army numbered 330,000, while the Japanese army mustered 270,000, which was their absolute maximum possible at the time. The Japanese actually had numeric superiority because about 25% of the Russian forces were allocated for construction and other non-combat purposes. In some cases, the combat strength of the army didn't exceed 58% of the total. In the Japanese army, such formations were organized in advance and support personnel were not included in the combat structure of the army. In addition, the losses in Japan's forces during the battle were immediately replenished from special reserves, but that was the furthest extent of Japan's demographic possibility at the time.

The Battle of Mukden was characterized by indecisive offensive and defensive operations by the Russian army and the vigorous offensive operations of the Japanese, yet the Japanese failed to accomplish their objectives. After the Japanese made a deep cut into the right flank of the Russian army and broke through its center, Kuropatkin again ordered the army to begin a general withdrawal to the north, having lost faith in a victory.

In total, the Japanese at Mukden were more successful, although Russian losses didn't far exceed the Japanese. The total losses of Russians killed, wounded and captured were about 89,000, while the Japanese lost 71,000. At the same time, there were 59,000 wounded in the Russian army against 70,000 wounded Japanese. Mukden was not decisive and didn't decide the outcome of the war. The Japanese failed to encircle and destroy the Russian troops near Mukden. Due to the lack of fresh forces and the exhaustion of their troops, the Japanese were unable to pursue the retreating Russian armies yet again. (Pavlov 2004)

> Japan was so exhausted by 1905 that only peace saved her from collapse or total defeat.

Afterward, the Russians remained a formidable fighting force. Conversely, the Japanese were exhausted. The Russian army emerged from the battle with heavy losses, but, replenished and rested, was ready to begin again. The Japanese were depleted.

The myth of Mukden as an "unprecedented and shameful defeat" can be explained by political considerations, i.e., the desire to prove the worthlessness of the Russian government. Yet, Marshal Oyama was never able to defeat the Russian army. The exhaustion of the Japanese after the battle of Mukden was so great that, for six months—from its end to the conclusion of peace—the Japanese did not undertake any new major military operations.

Afterward, Japanese forces began to disintegrate. The initial 425,000 Japanese (the population in that part of Asia, not in the battle) were insufficient to accomplish their goals. Summoning almost a million men to cover the entire area, Japan had been stressed to the breaking point. It instituted a draft, bringing up youngsters and also much older men. The moral strength of the Japanese was also spent. By the end of the war, they no longer showed their initial fanaticism, and public faith in the state was ebbing. (Jukes 2002)

In March 1905, the Russian army in Manchuria numbered 364,000 but, by August, it was 446,000 compared to 338,000 Japanese. Japan was drawing from forces intended for the defense of the home islands. The total strength of the Russian army in Manchuria amounted to 788,000. The Russians were anything but defeated. Russia had solved all supply problems, and communications were eventually brought up to speed.

THE BATTLE FOR PORT ARTHUR

On August 19, 1904, the first assault on Port Arthur began. The Japanese suffered heavy losses, but the citadel did not fall. The Japanese had to abandon the idea of capturing the city by storm, but kept Port Arthur under siege. The Port Arthur garrison was in a better position than the enemy, but if the defenders made an attempt to break through, they would have to leave the fortress. In this case, the Russians would lose their advantage, and, now, they themselves fell into the position of attacking enemy fortifications. At the same time, it was clear that the encircled city was doomed to fall if there were no reinforcements. Food would gradually run out while disease would set in. That is, the Japanese could starve out the city with little blood. For some reason, they didn't do this.

After the defeat of the first assault, the Japanese received reinforcements and began to prepare for a second

attack. On September 19, the Japanese again went on the attack, suffering serious losses. Again the Japanese didn't achieve their goal. The situation for the Japanese army was gradually becoming more and more dire. Japanese military analysts were mistaken as to the potential of the Trans-Siberian Railway. It turned out that the capacity of the railway was significantly greater than they had estimated. The Russian army grew stronger and faster than expected and, on October 5, the offensive of Kuropatkin by the Shaho River began. The Japanese, at this time, were preparing for the next assault, with large-scale sapper work underway, while the shelling of the city continued non-stop. Meanwhile, the battle at the Shaho ended on October 18 without a clear winner.

On October 30, after a three-day artillery bombardment, the Japanese attacked Port Arthur for the third time with the same sad result. In November, the Japanese received another set of reinforcements and, at the end of the month, a fourth assault took place, this time from two sides. Yet again, Port Arthur resisted. The Japanese continued their shelling, destroying a significant section of the fortifications. They attacked the city for a fifth time. Again they failed to breach the walls. So how was Port Arthur a defeat? Because the press said it was. It was already clear from here that Gen. Maresuke Nogi's strategy of frontal assault was foolish and ended up costing the lives of way too many soldiers Japan had no way of replacing. (Pavlov 2004)

The siege of Port Arthur was a major defeat for the Japanese. The Russian garrison of the Port Arthur fortress not only fulfilled its task, but repeatedly exceeded it. In reality, it was an improbable, shocking success.

THE PRICE OF FAILURE

On January 14, 1906, well after the war had ended, Nogi read an official report on the battle to the emperor. He sat breathlessly on the floor and cried. He begged the emperor to allow him to commit ritual suicide, but the emperor paused to ponder the question. The emperor said: "I perfectly understand the feelings that make you want to make *seppuku* … [disembowelment] but now is not the time to die. If you insist on committing suicide, let it happen after I leave this world." Then Nogi stated: "I have no excuse to offer to my sovereign and to my countrymen for this unscientific, unstrategic combat using [only] brute force."

On September 13, 1912, the day of Emperor Meiji's funeral, Nogi committed ritual suicide.

The siege of Port Arthur was a striking, abysmal failure and a major defeat for the Japanese.

TRUE COST OF THE WAR

The war cost Russia about 2 billion rubles; Japan—almost the same—about 2 billion rubles' equivalence, but the tax burden due to military spending increased in Japan by 85%, while in Russia it went up by only 5%. The burden of these costs was different in other ways. If for Japan, whose GDP was then one-third of Russia's, these expenses were excessively high, as evidenced by a four-fold increase in Japanese public debt, from 600 million yen to 2.4 billion, then for Russia it was not nearly such a huge loss. (Jukes 2002)

The number of victims was approximately the same. Russia had 53,000 die of wounds, 20,000 from disease and 75,000 captured. Japanese losses amounted to 59,000 dead, with 27,000 more dying from disease. Japan was so worn out by June 1905 that only the conclusion of peace saved her from collapse or total defeat in the war against Russia.

The Japanese government had repeatedly tried to begin peace negotiations with Russia. Due to the depletion of its resources, Japan was afraid of the resumption of hostilities and signed the peace treaty on August 23, 1905. Russia was forced to conclude peace due to the revolutionaries who were proliferating in the country. But Russia remained a great Asian power. For 15 years after the end of this war, Japan, drained by the struggle to a much greater extent than Russia, could not embark on any new conquests. (Pavlov 2004)

MYTHS OF THE WAR

Many myths surround this war, but one of the more obnoxious is the myth is that the Russian government in every way provoked Japan, because she needed a "small victorious war" to distract from a "failing economy." This is projection at its most absurd. The myth is based on the words allegedly spoken in January 1904 by Minister of the Interior Vyacheslav Plehve: "In order to keep the revolution [at bay], we need a small victorious war." (cf., for example, Walder 1974) Plehve, by the way, probably borrowed that phrase from U.S. Secretary of State John Hay. Proponents of this myth prefer not to recall that fact; Hay was the actual source of the story. (Ostaltsev 1997)

Not only did the Russian government try to end disagreements through negotiations, even making concessions in Korea, but the army and navy were not ready for war. The Japanese attacked at night, before the declaration of war, which was a surprise. In St. Petersburg, many did not immediately believe the news. The situation was complicated by the fact that the number of troops in Manchuria shortly before this had been reduced, with the goal of "not provoking a war." So that famed story is a myth.

Before the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway, Russia was not ready for war. Russia simply could

A French cartoon of the period shows England and the United States pushing Japan to attack Russia.

not stand a big and unwinnable war because of the revolutionary danger. That is exactly what happened as a result: The beginning of the revolution led to the need to quickly conclude peace, even if the conditions were unfavorable. (Shishov, 2008)

Britain and the United States strongly encouraged Japan to start a war. Loans were issued, military supplies sent, and ships provided. Nicholas II himself was against the war. On March 26, 1903, a meeting was held at the insistence of the tzar, attended by Grand Duke Alexei, Witte, Plehve, Lamsdorf and Kuropatkin. The latter writes that Nicholas agreed "that one should avoid an argument or a quarrel with Japan. … War with her is completely undesirable."

Also, some of his detractors often claim that the blame for the defeat in the war lies personally with Nicholas II. However, it should be noted that the tzar at that time was not the supreme commander-in-chief and was not in the area of the theater of war. Thus, many mistakes and failures during the war occurred solely due to the stupidity or inexperience of the local commanders. In addition, in January 1905, at the very height of the war, the revolution of 1905-1907 began, which stopped military factories throughout the country, disrupting the supply of weapons and seriously distracting the authorities from the proper conduct of hostilities with Japan. In addition, the mass strike of railroad workers at the wrong moment during the war made the continuation of hostilities almost impossible. (Shishov 2008)

During the war, the Japanese made the most extensive use of misinformation. Its optimistic reports contradict Russian data. Of particular suspicion is the fact that the number of shells fired by the Japanese, according to their data, is even less than that of the single Russian ship *Varyag*—despite the fact that the Japanese had many more ships armed with cannon. (Kowner 2007)

It should be added that the Japanese attack on Russian ships in the neutral port, as well as the landing there before the declaration of war, was a violation of international law. But, with the British and the Americans standing behind Japan, they got away with it.

Another myth is that the war was lost due to the technological backwardness of Russia and the belief that Japan had been able to successfully modernize its economy. This falsehood sometimes emerges even in the writings of serious researchers. It is based solely on later Japanese and British propaganda. In fact, the bulk of the Japanese fleet and a significant number of land weapons were imported. It's accurate to say that Japan didn't have a single armored cruiser at the start of the war.

This is not to say that Russian naval equipment was the very best in

the world but, in general, it was certainly adequate. Russia's reconnaissance cruisers of the Pearl type were the best in the world in their class. It is also worth mentioning that Russia had the third largest fleet in the world. However, in naval battles, the Japanese almost always had a numerical advantage—due to the proximity of Japan to the war theater—which determined the results of these engagements. In addition, the range of communications occupies an important place as it's easier and cheaper to fight and coordinate efforts at the edge of your own shores. (Warner, 1974)

That Russia surrendered unconditionally is yet another myth. It is widely believed that Russia, having signed the peace in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, ceded to Japan everything that it asked for and, as a result, Japan came out the absolute winner.

The general opinion of military dignitaries at the time was that Russia was ready to wage a defensive war against Japan, but Japan was straining as the war came to an end. At the same time, Russia was not able to continue the war due to internal unrest. It was thus decided to accept Japanese peace terms. If Japan were to put forward conditions unacceptable to Russia, then Russia would have continued the war until victory. On June 29, Nicholas II appointed Witte the chief plenipotentiary for negotiating with Japan. At the same time, the tzar said that he "sincerely wants the negotiations to come to a peaceful solution, but he cannot allow one penny of indemnity, nor the cession of one inch of land." (Kowner 2007)

TERMS OF THE PEACE

At the peace talks, after lengthy and difficult negotiations, Japan nevertheless agreed to many of Russia's demands. What was previously proposed by Japan and was fully included in the peace treaty was this:

- Russia will cease to influence Korea;
- Russia will leave Manchuria, stop its influence in the region, but, at the request of Russia, Japan also pledges to withdraw its troops;
- Rentals of Port Arthur, Talien and the adjacent territories of China are transferred to Japan;
- Russia transferred the railway between Harbin and Port Arthur to Japan;
- Only the few southern Sakhalin Islands were to be transferred to Japan;
- Russia's continued use of the Trans-Manchurian railway would be restricted to commercial and industrial purposes only;
- Granting Japan fishing rights along the shores of Russian possessions in the seas of Japan, Okhotsk and Bering; and
- Reimbursement of the costs of caring for Russian prisoners. (Ostaltsev 1997)

President Teddy Roosevelt received a Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating the terms of peace between Japan and Russia.

What was not included in the treaty:

- Reimbursement by Russia of Japanese military expenses;
- Transfer of the remaining fleet to the Japanese Empire;
- The limitation of the Russian fleet in the seas of the Far East.

The final treaty was significantly different from the original Japanese proposal. Russia lost only territorial acquisitions, but did not reimburse Japan's military expenses, which she badly needed, dependent as she was on foreign loans.

As for the concession of southern Sakhalin, it should be borne in mind that, before the Russo-Japanese war, Japan already had special economic activity rights on Sakhalin, similar to Russia's current rights on Svalbard. In this regard, it actually had an exchange: Southern Sakhalin was transferred to Japan but, at the same time, Russia established full sovereignty over the northern part of the island. The exchange was, of course, in favor of Japan, but this was not a direct concession of any territory.

"VICTORY" CAUSES TURMOIL

After the rather unfavorable peace for Japan, unrest began in Japanese cities (Kowner 2007). S. Oldenburg writes:

> Not such a world was awaited by the Japanese masses, delighted with news of victories. When the terms of the treaty were published, violent unrest erupted in Japan. Cities were covered with mourning flags. Barricades were erected on the streets, burning the building of the official newspaper *Kokumin*.
>
> But, when it came to ratification in parliament, the protests fell silent. "The fact is really characteristic," Japanese Commander-in-Chief Oyama said, defending the treaty, "that, after a whole year, victoriously ending for us with Mukden, the Japanese army for five-and-a-half months did not dare to go on the offensive!"

There is only one conclusion: Russia lost the war (or at least didn't win it) solely due to domestic concerns, having made peace on fairly honorable terms. At the same time, Japan, although it acquired the lease rights of

the Liaodong Peninsula, southern Sakhalin and the southern branch of the Russian railway, failed to achieve many of its main goals in the war. Nevertheless, although the "loss" for Russia was not too substantial, the Eastern program was curtailed for many years.

The problems identified in the Japanese army resulted in the military reforms of 1905-1912. It was far from a defeat but, given many external and internal factors, wasn't the overwhelming victory for Japan that has been consistently portrayed in the Western media and history textbooks for over 100 years. ❖

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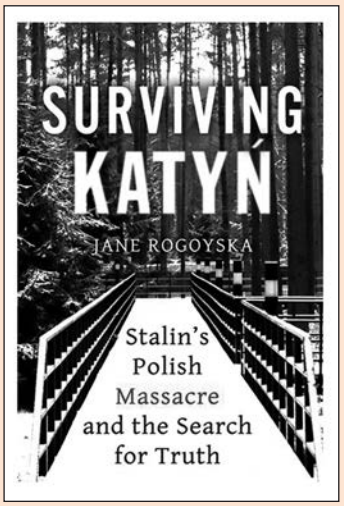

Surviving Katyn
Stalin's Polish Massacre and the Search for Truth

By Jane Rogoyska. The Katyn Massacre of 22,000 Polish prisoners of war is a crime to which there are no witnesses. Committed in utmost secrecy in April–May 1940 by the NKVD on the direct orders of Josef Stalin, for nearly 50 years the Soviet regime succeeded in maintaining the fiction that Katyn was a Nazi atrocity, their story unchallenged by Western governments fearful of upsetting a powerful wartime ally and Cold War adversary. *Surviving Katyn* explores the decades-long search for answers, focusing on the experience of those individuals with the most at stake—the few survivors of the massacre and the Polish wartime forensic investigators—whose quest for the truth in the face of an inscrutable, unknowable and ruthless enemy came at great personal cost. Hardback, 400 pages, #892, *$30* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

The Third Reich's Policy Toward German Women

Hitler's government took the opposite approach to that of the "woke" neo-Bolsheviks of today

By Karl Haemers

National Socialism is fundamentally based on the laws and properties of Nature. Nature is essentially the emergence of Order out of Chaos:

> The great task which National Socialism has set before it is a determination to restore form, to dispel chaos, to set the world, which has departed from the old dispensations, in order again, and to guard that order—in the highest Platonic sense.[1]
>
> * * *
>
> Not until chaos has been organically, by a deliberate plan, brought into order and gives place to form, not until a reasoned whole has been assembled out of the mass of parts, can the true State appear.[2]
>
> * * *
>
> It is only by serving the general interest as a member of the national community that the individual awakes to a higher life, each one in his own place. Only so will each one attain to genuine Socialism, the communal feeling, the true life, win consciousness of security, and realize that only under the domination of this idea can an organic national government arise from the present day system of robbery, and be of profit to the community, and to each member of the community.
>
> * * *

From this, other laws are derived: "'Public interest before self interest' is the first law of National Socialism."[3]

WOMEN & NATIONAL SOCIALISM

The National Socialists recognized that the very foundations of societal and national order was the essence of the masculine and feminine, the natural roles that men and women play, and the family. On September 8, 1934, Adolf Hitler addressed a gathering of the *Frauenschaft*, the National Socialist Women's League. Here in its entirety, he presented the basic truths National Socialism recognized about women:

> The slogan "emancipation of women" was invented by Jewish intellectuals, and its content was formed by the same spirit. In the really good times of German life, the German woman had no need to emancipate herself. She possessed exactly what nature had given her to administer and preserve; just as the man in his good times had no need to fear that he would be ousted from his position in relation to the woman.
>
> If the man's world is said to be the state, his struggle, his readiness to devote his powers to the service of the community, then it may perhaps be said that the woman's is a smaller world. For her world is her husband, her family, her children, and her home. But what would become of the greater world if there were no one to tend and care for the smaller one? How could the greater world survive if there were no one to make the cares of the smaller world the content of their lives?
>
> No, the greater world is built on the foundation of this smaller world. This great world cannot survive if the smaller world is not stable. Providence has entrusted to the woman the cares of that world which is her very own, and only on the basis of this smaller world can the man's world be formed and built up. The two worlds are not antagonistic. They complement each other, they belong together just as man and woman belong together.
>
> We do not consider it correct for the woman to interfere in the world of the man, in his main sphere. We consider it natural if these two worlds remain distinct. To the one belongs the strength of feeling, the strength of the soul. To the other belongs the strength of vision, of toughness, of decision, and of the willingness to act. In the one case this strength demands the willingness of the woman to risk her life

The Aryan Family

A healthy, happy German family, including a mother, two daughters, and a son dressed in the uniform of the Hitler Youth, pose in this 1943 photograph published in the *SS-Leitheft*, a magazine geared toward SS leaders. National Socialist Germany was particularly concerned with fostering healthy, fruitful families under its leadership. Key to this was developing a positive, natural understanding of femininity and promoting motherhood. Men and women, they believed, were meant to complement one another, with each playing critical roles in the health and well-being of the nation. Women were viewed as leaders in the home, which was crucial to the overall success of the nation.

to preserve this important cell and to multiply it, and, in the other case, it demands from the man the readiness to safeguard life.

The sacrifices which the man makes in the struggle of his nation, the woman makes in the preservation of that nation in individual cases. What the man gives in courage on the battlefield, the woman gives in eternal self-sacrifice, in eternal pain and suffering. Every child that a woman brings into the world is a battle, a battle waged for the existence of her people. And both must therefore mutually value and respect each other when they see that each performs the task that Nature and Providence have ordained. And this mutual respect will necessarily result from this separation of the functions of each.

It is not true, as Jewish intellectuals assert, that respect depends on the overlapping of the spheres of activity of the sexes; this respect demands that neither sex should try to do that which belongs to the sphere of the other. It lies in the last resort in the fact that each knows that the other is doing everything necessary to maintain the whole community. So our women's movement is for us not something which inscribes on its banner as its program the fight against men, but something which has as its program the common fight together with men. For the new National Socialist national community acquires a firm basis, precisely because we have gained the trust of millions of women as fanatical fellow-combatants, women who have fought for the common life in the service of the common task of preserving life, who in that combat did not set their sights on the rights which Jewish intellectualism put before their eyes, but rather on the duties imposed by nature on all of us in common.

Whereas previously the programs of the liberal, intellectualist women's movements contained many points, the program of our National Socialist women's movement has but one single point, and that point is the child, that tiny creature which must be born and grow strong and which alone gives meaning to the whole life-struggle.[4]

Chancellor Hitler was undoubtedly

correct in attributing the antagonistic feminism he noted contaminating German life. It continues to this day in the United States, in the words of Jewish feminists themselves: "Jewish feminists have shaped every aspect of American life."[5] And not for the better for men or women. Hitler's speech is largely condemned by contemporary propagandists as "misogynist" and "sexist," but its many references to harmony and cooperation between men and women in National Socialism is in sharp contrast to the incitement to conflict in today's feminism. "The two worlds … complement each other, they belong together just as man and woman belong together," "both must therefore mutually value and respect each other," "the common fight together with men," "fellow-combatants" and "duties imposed by nature on all of us in common" display the National Socialist vision of harmony, order and cooperation in stark contrast to the Marxist/Jewish approach of discord, chaos and conflict between the sexes.

GUIDA DIEHL

An early founder of a major women's group in Germany, even before the beginnings of the National Socialist party, was Guida Diehl. As far back as 1918, Diehl formed and led the Neuland movement primarily for Protestant women. Diehl's strong Protestant faith compelled her to organize women against the threat of Bolshevism, exactly the same threat National Socialism emerged later to resist. It was natural and inevitable that Diehl later joined the National Socialists and published the book *Salvation from Chaotic Madness* soon after the great successes of National Socialists in the 1930 elections. A review in the National Socialist monthly magazine commended her for her defense of Christ and "showing the way for German Christians," especially women.[6]

By 1933 Frau Diehl published *The German Woman and National Socialism*. All of her previous books focused primarily on Christian themes and important issues, while her subsequent books incorporated National Socialist aspects in addition to Christian topics.

In this book Frau Diehl wrote:

> [Hitler] pleaded with [women] to … serve the great thought: Honor, Freedom, Fatherland! In his success is shown the power of great divine truths. … For us women it was almost unendurable to see the weakness of manhood in the last decades. Therefore the outbreak of the war was, despite all the hardships, a great experience for us: the upheaval of 1914 was a powerful breaking through of heroic manhood.[7]

Diehl's strong faith compelled her to organize women against the threat of Bolshevism.

Here Frau Diehl expresses the feminine respect and admiration for that core National Socialist ideal of heroism and courage in noble manhood.

In another quote, Frau Diehl reveals the commonality between German Christianity and National Socialism among women:

> What does the faith movement "German Christians" want? One recognizes it clearly: People and church must come together in such decisive times in the fight of Germany for internal and external liberation. The people, especially the people awakened in the freedom movement, need the church, because it requires the powers of faith, without which there can be no renewal. … To this "German Christian" movement belong now, of course, many National Socialist women.[8]

Guida Diehl was the first spokeswoman of the National Socialist Women's League. This was the core women's organization in National Socialist Germany, and we will explore it in more depth soon.

HIMMLER'S AWARDS

Deputy *Reichsführer* Heinrich Himmler, leader of the SS, expressed a high regard and respect for women in National Socialist Germany. He even planned special awards and programs for exceptional women in their service to the Fatherland. Details are presented in the account provided by the man who claims to have been Himmler's personal masseuse and doctor, Felix Kersten. His book *Kersten's Memoires, 1940-1945*, written in English with an obvious anti-German bias, presents interesting accounts of Himmler's views of National Socialist women. It takes place as a dialogue Kersten allegedly had with Himmler:

> The Mother's Cross is the best [medal] of all; one day it will be the greatest honor in Greater Germany. Sentries will have to present arms to a woman with the Mother's Cross in gold; she will have the right to an audience with the Führer and she'll enjoy boundless honor throughout the land. [A] delegation of women with the Mother's Cross will have precedence on parade over the Führer's bodyguard. …
>
> I would welcome such ambition (bring 10 children into the world), for the women would undertake it at risk of their lives. God grant us plenty of such mothers.[9]

Himmler also cultivated a vision of an elite group of Aryan women as compliments and companions to elite SS men. If the translation is correct, he called them "Chosen Women," perhaps intentionally counteracting the Jewish claim to "chosenness." Himmler identified a main problem for women in the National Socialist society as saw it:

> [W]hat we lack is that strong purposeful type of woman that the

GUIDA DIEHL

GERTRUD SCHOLTZ-KLINK

TRUDE MOHR

> Romans had in their vestals or the old Germans in their wise women. … This type of woman has disappeared, yet she filled a definite place in the life of the state. Of course, there's no lack of fine racial types among women, but they are immersed in their daily tasks or have to slave miserably at jobs which are quite unsuited to them. There are no longer any obvious positions in the state for them; there is nothing to attract them and stimulate them to great deeds.[10]

To address this problem, Himmler planned an intensive training program for these wonder women:

> [W]e're going to set up "Women's Academies for Wisdom and Culture" in which a number of specially selected German women will be educated. Besides complete reliability in politics and wholehearted acceptance of National Socialist ideas, conditions for admission will be: high intellectual gifts, grace of mind and body, and an entirely Germanic appearance. …
>
> These Chosen Women will receive the best possible education. They will have a good grounding in history; they will learn languages and have the same basic training as officials in the foreign service; they must be quick-witted and know how to think and act swiftly in delicate situations. Daily games of chess will be part of the curriculum to develop their minds; and all kinds of sports, especially fencing, which is also an intellectual exercise, as it demands an instant reaction to every move of your opponent; there will be riding, driving, swimming and pistol practice.
>
> Naturally there will also be special classes in cookery and housekeeping. After passing a thorough examination, these women will receive the title of "Chosen Women." This will be the highest distinction which a woman can reach in the Greater German Reich. The Chosen Women will stand beside those who have won the Mother's Cross in silver and gold.
>
> … [Foreign Service] is also work for which they are being considered. I'm convinced that they could be exceptionally useful there. It's a great mistake that women are so seldom employed in the foreign service. Their gifts of intuition and sympathy would make them more effective than men, who only rely on their reason.
>
> The same holds true for their efficiency in intelligence work, where their training, brains and charm will make it easy for them to score outstanding success. But such duties are reserved for later generations. They must first be used in quite different ways; we need them urgently to put right what is happening in our own ranks. …
>
> [Elite SS men] must look for a wife among the Chosen Women who will be fitted to his future position. Such a marriage must be a model for all National Socialist marriages. …
>
> [T]he truly capable woman has no means of developing her great qualities except within her family. Such exceptions as there are can be counted on the fingers of two hands. …
>
> They united charm and womanly feelings with diplomatic skill and a great capacity for action; and, in this pleasing combination, they showed a superiority comparable to that of the most outstanding men. We want to give the Chosen Women who don't inherit a royal status a chance to use gifts essential to the country.
>
> The way will be open to every woman who is suitable, while still at her most attractive age. Athletic grace and cultured intelligence, delicacy of feeling and subtlety of

expression—these women will have all that. They will fill a gap in our leadership; their qualities will counterbalance the dullness of men.[11]

Those who defame and demonize National Socialism will portray this as grimly utilitarian, interested only in producing soldiers for world conquest in the case of the Mother's Cross, and exploiting and unjustly using women for similar evil objectives in the case of the Chosen Women. Kersten calls it a "curious blend of cold political rationalism, Germanic romanticism, and racial fanaticism." Yet, here we see a recognition of uniquely feminine traits as valuable and honorable, and devotion to developing women as contributors to the grandest objective of National Socialism which the overwhelming majority of Germans supported—the well-being of nation and people.

WAR LOSSES, FOLK GAINS

Context is crucial. Defamers and demonizers universally leave out the devastation the Great War and Weimar period impoverishment took on German demographics. Too many of the nation's best young men were lost on the battlefields of World War I before they conceived children, and Hitler was well aware of this common tragedy of war when he wrote in *Hitler's Second Book: German Foreign Policy*:

> The nature of war entails that, through a thousandfold individual processes, it leads to a racial selection within a people, which signifies a preferential destruction of its best elements.
>
> The call to courage and bravery finds its response in countless individual reactions, in that the best and most valuable racial elements again and again voluntarily come forward for special tasks, or they are systematically cultivated through the organizational method of special formations. …
>
> Hence often such formations will have to bear the greatest blood sacrifices; that is to say, the fittest are sought out from a great multitude of men and led to war in concentrated masses. Thus the percentage of the best dead of a nation is disproportionately increased, while conversely the percentage of the worst elements is able to preserve itself to the highest degree.
>
> Over against the extremely idealistic men who are ready to sacrifice their own lives for the folk-community, stands the number of those most wretched egoists who view the preservation of their own mere personal life likewise as the highest task in this life. The hero dies, the criminal is preserved. This appears self-evident to a heroic age and especially to an idealistic youth. And this is good, because it is the proof of the still present value of a people. The true statesman must view such a fact with concern and take it into account. For what can easily be tolerated in one war, in a hundred wars leads to the slow bleeding away of the best, most valuable elements of a nation.
>
> Thereby victories will indeed have been won, but in the end there will no longer be a people worthy of this victory. And the pitifulness of the posterity, which to many seems incomprehensible, not seldom is the result of the successes of former times.[12]

War amounted to an unnatural dysgenics, degrading the German population by removing some of the best fathers from the population before they could pass on their best traits. Potential mothers forced into work roles in the war production economy also limited births during this period. Birth rates plunged throughout the Weimar period due to poverty, cultural decay, malnourishment and despair.

> The masses, influenced by Marxist and Bolshevist teaching, responded by selfishness, enmity to the state, a disinclination to marry, the loosening of all mutual ties, and a lack of ambition. The decline in the birth rate began to assume menacing proportions in Germany … About the year 1900, there was about one child to every four marriages each year, but, in 1932, there was only one child to every 14 marriages. … The cause of this degeneration was believed to be connected with the economic conditions. It was not realized that the family is the nucleus of the state, and that without it, there can be no healthy political or economic conditions at all.
>
> The aim of the population policy now pursued in Germany is to preserve the numerical strength of the nation and to ensure its racial health. Our first thought, therefore, must be to maintain the very existence of our nation.[13]

Throughout the Weimar period, from 1913 to 1932, births per thousand in Germany declined from about 27 to 15, and excess births over deaths declined from around 12 to 4.[14]

The National Socialists were determined to restore the German population, not just to sufficient quantity, but quality as well. And women were to play an honored and meaningful role. The value they placed upon the Mother's Cross honor becomes clear. From the German perspective at the time, from our perspective today, and indeed any human perspective, this can only be perceived as admirable.

GERTRUD SCHOLTZ-KLINK

This was viewed as completely admirable and respectable from the perspective of German women at the time. Gertrud Scholtz-Klink was appointed by Chancellor Hitler as head of the National Socialist Women's League (NS-*Frauenschaft*) immediately in 1933. By 1938, she was honored with presenting a chapter in *Germany Speaks* to inform the British people of "The Place of Women in the New Germany." She opens:

> When National Socialism became the ruling power in Germany (1933), we women realized that it was our duty to contribute our share to the Führer's reconstruction program side by side with men. We did not say much about it, but started to work at once. Our first concern was to help all those mothers who had suffered great hardships during the war and the postwar period and all those other women who—as moth-

ers—have now to adjust themselves to the demands of the new age.

The National Socialist Women's League set up the Reich Mothers' Service, which stated: "The training of mothers is animated by the spirit of national solidarity and by the conviction that they can be of very great service to the nation and the state." In a three-and-a-half-year period (1934-37), almost 1.2 million women were taught more than 56,000 courses by over 3,000 teachers in "infant care, general hygiene, sick nursing at home, children's education, cooking, sewing etc."

Much of the usual defamation against the treatment of women in National Socialist Germany was said about some of Frau Scholtz-Klink's work with the Women's League, including that women were confined to the home and disdained from joining in the working world, suitable only as breeding units and child-rearing slaves. This is unending war propaganda nonsense.

Frau Scholtz-Klink states:

> Our next concern was with those millions of German women who, day after day, attend to their heavy duties in factories. We look upon it as most important to make them realize that they, too, are the representatives of their nation. They, too, must take pride in their work and must be able to say: "I have a useful duty to fulfill; and the work I do is an essential part of the work performed by the whole nation."

With such heartwarming sentiments they created a Women's Section of the German Labor Front, which attained a membership of 8 million; 11.5 million "women are employed in the various professions and occupations; the Women's Section of the German Labor Front attending to their interests."

The Women's Section (*Frauenamt*) was "of the opinion that a woman will always find it possible to secure paid employment provided she is strong enough to do the work demanded of her. This applies to women workers of all categories, irrespective

Wolfgang Willrich (1897-1948) was a popular German artist whose paintings presented idealized images of German soldiers, officials and families, including the famous painting above depicting a classic German Aryan family. German families were systematically encouraged and incentivized to have multiple children to replenish and grow the German population. The Cross of Honor of the German Mother, or simply the Mother's Cross, was awarded to German mothers in three classes: bronze, silver and gold. Eligibility was determined based on exemplary motherhood and conceiving and raising at least four children. It was awarded each year on the anniversary of the birthday of Adolf Hitler's mother.

of whether the work is of the physical or intellectual kind."

They appointed "social industrial woman workers" in each field in which women were working in significant numbers. These women had to work in the field themselves, for a time, at the same wages before becoming worker advocates. They were "to see to it … that a proper spirit of comradeship grows up among" the women workers.

> [T]hey are in a position to gain the confidence of the other women workers because all of them are comrades of one another. They have to prevent strife, jealousy, and irresponsible talk from poisoning the social atmosphere of the works, to help those of their fellow-workers who may be oppressed by domestic worries, and to assist in rendering the conditions of work as dignified as possible.

The contrast here of this kind, caring harmonious approach versus the hostile, divisive screeching of Marxist/Communist feminism is stark. There is more:

> Special care is devoted by our organization to married women workers with children and to those expecting to be confined. In this domain of social work we provide assistance, in conjunction with the National Socialist Welfare Organization, exceeding the standards set by the existing legislation. Such supplementary assistance consists of money, food, linens etc.

The natural instincts of women to heal, nurture, comfort and support came alive under National Socialism, as their hearts were devoted to the willing work of helping restore the nation and people from the destitution and misery of the Weimar period. Everyone was excited by the promises of National Socialism, and women were determined to give their gifts for the national revival.

This spirit took the form of an extraordinary program in which women students devoted part of their holiday time to take over the work duties of German women—particularly mothers—"who are in need of a week's relaxation." The students accepted no wages, so the working mothers lost no pay. Students were housed by the National Socialist Women's League, and the working mothers stayed in "mothers' hostels," and were given additional food and amenities through the Welfare Organization during their vacation. This program was so successful that, in a few years, almost 58,000 days of work were relieved. "Large numbers of letters are received by us every day, in which workers and students alike tell us how grateful they are for their unforgettable experience. Workers' leaders, too, continually inform us of the beneficial results achieved."

German women were determined to assist in solving the great problems of their age.

The NS Women's League further organized internally, and set up four main sections:

> In this section for national and domestic economy, women and girls are trained to apply the principles of national solidarity. They are taught that, in every household, the mother is responsible for the health of the whole family by providing good food and by generally exercising her duties with skill and efficiency.
>
> The cultural and educational section makes the nation's cultural assets available to women; women artists are assisted in their work, and particular attention is paid to the achievements of women in the realm of science.
>
> The assistance section deals with the work done by female nurses, the Red Cross and the air defense society.
>
> The foreign section establishes contact with women's associations abroad, supplies information to foreigners, exchanges experiences with foreign organizations, makes arrangements for seeing the institutions in connection with the work of the Deutsches Frauenwerk etc.

Even then, in the mid-1930s—as still today—German women were said to have been compelled and forced into a kind of enslavement to the state. Scholtz-Klink responds:

> Foreigners have repeatedly asked me about the kind of compulsion exercised to make women take part in all this work. I wish to assure inquirers that we know of no compulsion whatever. Those who want to join us must do so absolutely voluntarily; and I can only say that all of them are joyfully devoted to their work.

Closing her essay in *Germany Speaks*, on behalf of the women of Germany to the people of Britain, Scholtz-Klink quotes her own speech at a Nuremberg rally in 1935:

> All the work done by us as a matter of course, which is now so comprehensive that we cannot any longer describe it in detail, is only a means to an end. It is the expression of the determination of German women to assist in solving the great problems of our age. A spirit of comradeship animates all of us; and our devotion to our nation guides all our efforts.[15]

Scholtz-Klink expressed the heartfelt sympathies and earnest caring of millions of German women to bring comfort, health, vitality and happiness into the lives of the German people. Their works were a powerful contribution to the uplifting of a previously destitute and demoralized people.

National Socialism fully recognized and supported women. Though the Wikipedia entry on Scholtz-Klink attempts disparagement as we would expect, it references a *Time* magazine

Young women of the Band of German Maidens (*Bund Deutscher Mädel*) are shown in 1941.

report on the 1935 Nuremberg Rally address of Hitler to "50,000 German women and girls" who "hailed *Herr* Hitler with bursts of wild, ecstatic cheering which kept up for the whole 45 minutes that he addressed them in his happiest mood." Some statements the Führer made in this speech include:

> I exalt women as the stablest element in our Reich because woman judges with her heart. … We would not be here now had not women supported me from the very beginning. … We deny the Liberal-Jew-Bolshevik theory of "women's equality" because it dishonors them! … A woman, if she understands her mission rightly, will say to a man. "You preserve our people from danger and I shall give you children." (Cries of "*Ja*! *Ja*! Heil Hitler!") Many of the 50,000 women wept as they cheered, and *Herr* Hitler himself seemed on the point of tears.[16]

This touching account of the love and devotion between the leader of National Socialism and the women of Germany shows the full extent to which National Socialists understood and honored women in the way they themselves most wanted. The essence of the feminine and its relation to the masculine was near the core of the National Socialist principle of natural order, and Germany's women greeted this principle with great joy. Their tears of joy were also of relief that their long misery and degeneracy of the Weimar years were over, and a man and an ideology that understood them as women had arisen to restore that natural order they longed for. Not Semitic but Aryan views of femininity and masculinity would prevail, and German women were overjoyed.

WOMEN'S PATRONAGE

When *Herr* Hitler said "I would not be here now had not women supported me from the very beginning," he was most likely referring not just to the huge majority of German women who recognized the merits of National Socialism and its foremost spokesman, but of certain specific women who supported the National Socialist cause early on:

> These female admirers have occasioned considerable confusion about the sort of people who aided the NSDAP financially during its early years. … The two women, Helene Bechstein and Elsa Bruckmann … presided when in Munich over competing salons frequented by intellectuals and aesthetes drawn from the Bavarian capital's reactionary high society. …
>
> When they discovered through mutual acquaintances an intense young Austrian who could expound as eloquently about the master of Bayreuth [Wagner] as about the Versailles Treaty, the Bolshevik revolution, and countless other political topics, both women became fascinated by him.
>
> Hitler began receiving invitations to their salons.[17]

This patronage from women led Hitler and the early National Socialist party to important connections in society and business that supported their early campaigns and organizing—though the great majority of funding came internally from membership fees. Hitler's women admirers helped him develop the practice of engaging gracefully in upper class German society that he refined throughout his leadership to charm and enchant many people in the highest diplomatic levels in the world. Frau Bruckmann even visited Hitler in the Landsberg prison and supported him upon his release, so devoted was she to the possibilities of this still-young leader of National Socialism.

Years later Hitler apparently said:

> I left jail after 13 months' imprisonment to find [women] had sustained the movement. Instead of weighing the odds in a prudent and rational manner, they followed the dictates of their hearts and have stood by me, emotionally speaking, to this day.[18]

These are but two of many examples of women captivated and enthused with the National Socialist possibilities and the potential of its charismatic leader. The feeling was mutual, as Hitler and the National Socialist German Workers Party made clear their devotion to and support for women. It may just as well also have been called the German Women's Party.

THE LABOR PROCUREMENT LAW

The approach of focusing specifically on the needs of women exclusive of men, children and society is itself rooted in Jewish feminism. It is divisive, isolating and incites women into conflict in areas where they would naturally be in harmony.

The National Socialist approach was to focus more on women as integrated within these various spheres of social and national life.

The Labor Procurement Law of June 1, 1933 made funds available to finance construction, repair and remodeling of buildings and infrastructure of many kinds, including residential housing. One of its programs:

> … provided newlyweds loans of RM 1,000 at 1% monthly interest. The loans came in the form of coupons to buy furniture, household appliances and clothing (made in Germany). To be eligible, the bride had to have been employed for at least six months during the previous two years, and had to agree to leave her job. Returning women to the home vacated positions in commerce and industry, creating openings for unemployed men. For each child born to a couple, the government reduced the loan by 25% and deferred payments on the balance for one year.
>
> For larger families, upon birth of the fourth child, the state forgave the loan. It financed the program by imposing surtaxes on single men and women.
>
> By June 1936, the government approved 750,000 marriage loans. [Finance Minister Fritz] Reinhardt described the policy of diverting women into the household economy as "steadily regrouping our German women with regard to the labor market and with respect to social policy. This regrouping alone will ... in a few years be sufficient to eliminate unemployment, and bring about an enormous impetus in every branch of German economic life."
>
> The marriage law released approximately 20,000 women per month from the work force after September 1933. The increase in newlyweds created a corresponding need for additional housing.[19]

This form of economic support for the German family and household, of course, was a direct support for women specifically.

As it addressed another of the most pressing problems in Germany at the time, unemployment, it also benefited the nation and *Volk* as a whole.

That was the essence of National Socialism. Women were overjoyed to participate.

THE NATURAL ORDER

Drawn to National Socialism, young women and girls were also inspired to participate. Even anti-German war propaganda out of the United States as far back as 1938 had to concede:

> Objective evidence that members of the younger generation wanted marriage, motherhood, vital living and simple human values, is to be found in the fact that a young women's movement started in the early months of 1933. At first the members were loyal to the old leaders, but apparently moved steadily in the direction of National Socialism, finally holding an enthusiastic joint meeting with the League of German Girls, a feminine branch of the Hitler Youth movement.[20]

The League of German Girls included around 2 million girls by 1936, described as:

> … wearing navy blue skirts, trim white blouses, brown jackets and twin pigtails. Foreign visitors to Germany cannot fail to be impressed with the fresh healthy faces of these girls, the enthusiasm of their songs and the optimism and vitality which they radiate.[21]

Their mothers, fathers, and all other German citizens could not fail to have been impressed, too, especially when compared to the vision of the German people at the end of the Weimar period when "hungry workers roamed aimlessly through the streets … virtual vagrants, haggard of face, in the dismal nearby working-class districts … economic, social and political ruins. … Germany was down and bleeding to death.[22]

German girls were excited to participate in lifting up the nation from the state of abject misery that had been inflicted on the people by the Weimar government. The League of German Girls (those aged 14 to 18, known charmingly as the Band of German Maidens) was the feminine aspect of the Hitler Youth. It was im-

mensely popular. Trude Mohr, appointed the first leader of the League of German Girls, expressed its mission in June 1934:

> Our people need a generation of girls which is healthy in body and mind, sure and decisive, proudly and confidently going forward, one which assumes its place in everyday life with poise and discernment, one free of sentimental and rapturous emotions, and which, for precisely this reason, in sharply defined femininity, would be the comrade of a man, because she does not regard him as some sort of idol but rather as a companion! Such girls will then, by necessity, carry the values of National Socialism into the next generation as the mental bulwark of our people.[23]

Girls were taught teamwork, service to community and physical fitness for future motherhood. Participation in sports was encouraged by a system of merits and awards, as well as education in German history and tradition, and contributions to work and service. Throughout German society, the girls participated in recreational events and vacation camps, served on farms and homesteads, acted as aids in kindergartens, collected donations for the immensely successful Winter Help Program to rescue Germans—including Jews—from cold and hunger, collected items for recycling, sang patriotic songs and spoke on radio, and received first aid training.[24]

The youth and girls of Germany at the time responded with joy and delight to the faith and calling National Socialism invested in them. The great majority of the people were moved to contribute to the national revival, and inspired by the hope National Socialists placed in them. Young German women and girls were determined to give their best, as well.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST FEMININITY

Hitler highlighted the subversive nature of Marxist-inspired feminism, which promoted the "emancipation" of women from male domination and

Frauen Warte was an official publication of the NSDAP directed toward women. The illustrated magazine was published biweekly between the years 1935-1945, reaching an impressive circulation of 1.9 million in 1939. The magazine covered a variety of topics, including health and education in the Third Reich, the importance of farmers and agriculture to Germany and the culinary arts, including recipes, fashion trends, homemaking news and tips for maintaining a safe and cleanly home. The magazine regularly praised Hitler and the NSDAP, and encouraged strong, healthy families with multiple children. The cover above epitomizes the National Socialist philosophy of gender relations and the proper role of men and women in society. A mother cradles a baby in the foreground, while a German soldier standing directly behind her wields a sword and shield in defense of Germany. In the background, a German farmer plows the soil. The images depict the vital roles men and women play in maintaining and protecting a healthy and prosperous German nation. [See page 29 for a sample article from *Frauen Warte*.—Ed.]

exploitation represented in the "patriarchy," not just to women and girls in Germany, but to the entire world. This Marxist concept of feminism deliberately targeted the foundation of society—the male-female relationship, marriage and family—for division and destruction.

The Marxist idea of feminism wrapped its appeal in a costume of "liberation" and moral outrage at perceived oppression and the exploitation of women, claiming to free women to pursue their creative and productive potential. Its real target was the ruin of those things the natural feminine values most: love in marriage, children and family. This further targeted the entirety of the nation and Folk themselves. As Chancellor Hitler also pointed out, the wider world can only stand on the foundation of the women's world of home and family. Marxists knew this and sought its destruction. You see this very concept being espoused by the neo-Marxists of today.

Instead, wholesome, healthy, vibrant and fulfilling values were offered to the women and girls of Germany by National Socialism, and they embraced them with avid enthusiasm. The positive effects of the National Socialist idea upon women and girls is almost incalculable, as is the contributions they gave in return to their nation and Folk. This is because National Socialist ideas of womanhood and femininity were rooted in the ancient essence and archetypes of the feminine, which women throughout history and all over the Aryan world have expressed from their souls as love and care and community. It thrived in partnership and cooperation with the counter-balancing masculine ideals also supported in National Socialist Germany, in an ever-growing dynamic of mutually enhancing polarity. That is the National Socialist expression of Natural Order at the base of the worldview. From the women of Germany it bestowed its blessings on the nation and Folk in an equal and opposite contribution that created the most extreme reversal of fate—from misery to joy—of any nation and people in history.

National Socialist Germany called itself a Fatherland, claiming its prominent role as masculine protector and guide. The Motherland of Germany thrived under this embrace, honored in its natural role. The essences of the masculine and feminine reached throughout all aspects of society, embodied in the various organizations and programs such as the League of German Women, the Band of German Maidens, Reich Mother's Service and so many others.

Today Western civilization is sapped by a rampant feminism of the radical left that has wreaked great destruction on the family, undermined healthy masculinity, and propelled women into unnatural and unfulfilling work roles at the expense of their roles as wives, mothers and stewards of community well-being.

An encouraging counter-trend in the growing "trad wives" movement gives hope that at least some segment of White Western civilization can be preserved from general ruin. This hope would be greatly enhanced by an examination and application of the National Socialist worldview regarding women and femininity. It embodied in concrete organizations of women and girls, and well-designed programs for their support through which they could offer their gifts to the nation and its people.

Adapting such structures to our needs today would not only enhance our hopes for societal revival but, above all, truly liberate women from an unnatural confusion and propel them into their inherent joyous femininity to bless us all. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Gottfried Feder, *The Programme of the NSDAP*, Black House Publishing, London, p. 37.

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Karl Haemers is the name of an author and researcher currently working in Oregon. Some of his essays have been published in the online journal *The Occidental Observer*, and reproduced elsewhere. He is currently assembling his writings and thoughts over the past year and a half into a book tentatively titled *Covid Culprits*.

Being German Means Being Strong

A Speech by Frau Gertrud Scholtz-Klink

Gertrud Scholtz-Klink led the National Socialist Women's League beginning in 1933. The following speech, edited for length, was given by Scholtz-Klink in January 1936, and was later published in *Frauen Warte*, an official National Socialist publication for women. (See related item on page 29 of this issue of TBR.—Ed.] Here, Scholtz-Klink emphasizes the important roles men and women play in society, seeking harmony and unity between males and females rather than conflict, mistrust and oppression. Her powerful critique of the Weimar period could equally apply to the modern Western world, where Marxist-inspired "gender theories" blur the line between men and women to an unnatural level.

* * *

German women of all classes and organizations stand before the Führer at the beginning of the new year and thank him for preserving the life of our people, and for helping it to find itself again. …

The National Socialist movement sees the man and the woman as equal bearers of Germany's future. It asks, however, for more than in the past: that each should first engage in and complete the tasks that are appropriate to the nature of man and woman.

The woman, besides caring for her own offspring, should first care for those who need her help as mothers of the nation. …

We are always being asked if we see everything that has to be done in the area of women's work. We can only say that each has the right and the opportunity to work with us and to follow the path leading to the resurrection of our people. …

Women, I wish to try succinctly to make clear that the deepest calling we women have is motherhood. In the trying 14 years between 1918 and 1933, motherhood was often denigrated—robbed of its deepest meaning and reduced to something superficial, something that was even held in contempt. Instead of a child being seen [by the Marxists] as the deepest affirmation of the woman and of human life, it was seen as a burden, as a sacrifice on the part of a woman. A child was often seen not as a great link to God as the creator of all life before whom we must bow with folded hands and trembling hearts, but rather very often as the result of a weak mind and as an escape from the great events of life.

Many women were superficially mothers, but they had forgotten to subordinate themselves to the law of life, which sees the affirmation of a child as the answer of the woman to her people, and also her contribution to the right of her people to survive.

Transforming the calling of motherhood to the job of motherhood left children joyless, unhappy, without strength or soul. Satanic forces under the leadership of Marxism attempted to lead German women along this path.

It is therefore our task to awaken once again the sense of the divine, to make the calling to motherhood the way through which the German woman will see her calling to be mother of the nation. She will then not live her life selfishly, but rather in service to her people.

We believe—and are sure—that all German women will accept this calling over time if we clear the rubble left by a mistaken age. More and more faithful helpers will join our ranks, working cheerfully and strongly as we have done in the past. Not only those women who have children will become mothers of the nation but, rather, each German woman and each young woman will become one of the Führer's little helpers wherever she is, be it in the labor service, in a factory, at a university or in a hospital, at home or on the high seas.

We have established a chain of helping hands that will grow ever stronger, because that is what our love for our people requires!

We have women who served their people during [World War I], and proved that they placed their people above themselves. Often, they were the first who continued their service in the National Socialist movement. They are joined by younger women who came to this movement because they affirmed the life of the nation.

For we real women, to be German meant, and still means, always, to be strong. Only she can be strong who has experienced sorrow and deprivation. Overcoming oneself, and life's trials, leads to strength—and that also leads to clarity. Since many Germans still do not understand this, all of our efforts will also involve struggle, struggle with one another. In all this, however, we must be strong and cheerful people.

We enter the new year as Germans. That means we want to be alert and untiring, because we want to support each other in everything our nation faces. We do not want to compromise from weakness, but be comrades one to another who can demand the utmost of each other, because we are willing to give it ourselves. Then the work of German men and women will together form the self-aware and proud Germans that we need, since our people must live!

With this will, we all return to work! ❖

SOPHIE SCHOLL

Anti-Hitler activist lionized as German hero

By John Wear, J.D.

Sophie Magdalena Scholl (1921-1943) is one of the most famous members of the German resistance movement during World War II. She and her brother Hans took enormous risks to undermine Adolf Hitler's power. Gordon Thomas and Greg Lewis write:

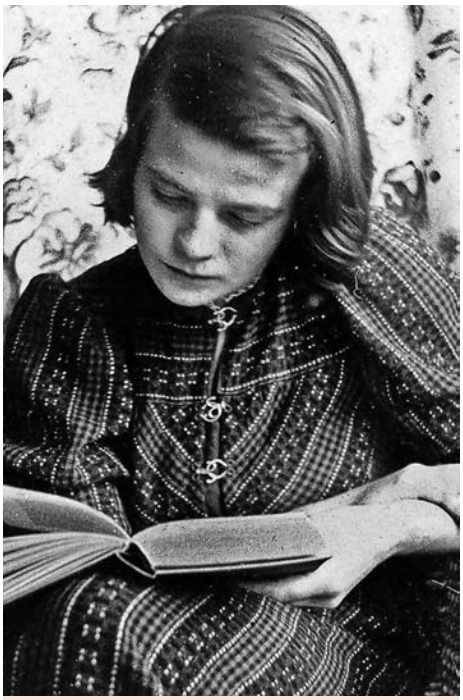
> For the Scholls, opposition to Hitler was a moral imperative, a simple question of right versus wrong—no matter what the consequences. In the horrors that Hitler would create in the coming years, the family would pay a terrible price for its desire for a better Germany.[1]

Hans and Sophie Scholl were dead at ages 24 and 21, respectively, so they left behind no careers or life's work. However, a series of actions over the course of six or seven months have made them world famous and national heroes in modern Germany.[2]

This article discuses the short life of Sophie Scholl, and why she was so determined to end Hitler's reign.

EARLY YEARS

Sophie Scholl was born May 9, 1921 in the small rural village of Forchtenberg in southern Germany. The residents of the region around Forchtenberg are known as Swabians, and retain a distinct history, identity and recognizable dialect from Bavarians. Swabians have a well-known reputation for non-conformity, a healthy disrespect for authority, and are viewed as frugal and very hard-working.[3]



Sophie Scholl helped organize the White Rose, a resistance group dedicated to ousting Hitler, who she openly despised.

Sophie's father Robert Scholl was the lord mayor of Forchtenberg. Sophie began her education at the age of seven at the small village school, which only had room for three classes. She read widely and liberally and excelled in a wide range of subjects at school. Her greatest passion, however, was nature. Like many youngsters in Germany, Sophie had a strong connection with nature, and felt that close proximity to mountains, trees, rivers, flowers and wildlife placed her in close harmony with God.[4]

In the spring of 1930, the calm life of the Scholl family suffered a major upheaval when Robert Scholl was voted out of office. However, Robert quickly secured a job for a trust company in Stuttgart. The Scholl family moved during the summer of 1930 to the small town of Ludwigsburg, seven miles north of Stuttgart. Sophie studied two years at the local Girls Public School, and greatly enjoyed the local castle and beautiful park near their Ludwigsburg apartment.[5]

The Scholl family moved in the spring of 1932 to the small city of Ulm, where Robert became a partner in a company that specialized in financial services and tax consulting. The hills, caves, green fields and woods surrounding Ulm provided an idyllic place for Sophie to enjoy nature. Sophie lived in Ulm for most of the rest of her life.[6]

HITLER YOUTH

Sophie was less than 12 years old when Hitler took power in Germany. Unlike most other German parents, Robert Scholl loathed the National Socialists with every fiber of his being. He was not a member of a formal political party and did not like the Weimar Republic, but thought that Na-

Hans Scholl (left), Sophie Scholl (center) and Christoph Probst (right) are shown in the above photo. All three were members of the White Rose resistance group and were eventually arrested and executed for treason in 1943. The Scholls have become icons in postwar Germany, a direct result of the incessant leftist propaganda that is pervasive in the West and which has infected many modern-day Germans. The Scholls and their allies in the White Rose movement sought to sabotage the German war effort and demonize the government. Today, they are hailed as martyrs by some and traitors by others.

tional Socialism was much worse. Scholl would tell his children, often loudly and incautiously: "The Nazis are wolves, wild beasts; they misuse the German people terribly."[7]

Despite protests from their father, Sophie and her brother Hans became members of the German youth movement. Sophie was excited to join the *Bund Deutscher Mädel* (BDM), while Hans enthusiastically joined the Hitler Youth and became a squad leader. Hitler talked about Germany's "magnificent youngsters" and, like most German children and teenagers, Sophie and Hans did not find these German youth organizations restrictive. They went hiking and camping, sang songs and waved flags, and felt they were part of something.[8]

Sophie was impressed by the attempt of the BDM to mix all the social classes together, which had not happened in the more middle-class oriented youth groups of the Weimar Republic. Sophie, like her brother Hans, was promoted to the rank of squad leader in 1935. She later admitted that she participated in all of the activities of the BDM with "girlish enthusiasm."[9]

At age 14, Sophie began having doubts about the total submission and conformity demanded by the National Socialist regime. She was a budding artist who admired many modern artists regarded as degenerate by Hitler. When Sophie read a poem at a BDM meeting written by banned Jewish author Heinrich Heine, an irate BDM leader told her never to read out loud such a poem again. Sophie told the BDM leader that "whoever did not know Heine did not know German literature." At home, Sophie also read many other books written by banned authors.[10]

The incident that turned the Scholls strongly against the National Socialist regime began in the middle of November 1937 when two Gestapo agents visited the Scholl apartment to arrest Hans Scholl. The allegation was that Hans had been involved in a brief homosexual relationship with another young man while they were both in the Hitler Youth. Hans was later arrested and driven to Gestapo headquarters in Dusseldorf. He was placed in solitary confinement and subjected to a series of lengthy interrogations about his conduct.[11]

Sophie felt the charges against her brother were totally unjustified, and she could not understand why the Gestapo was putting Hans through such an endless ordeal. Hans's trial eventually took place on June 2, 1938 in the Special Court in Stuttgart. The

judge ruled that Hans was innocent of all charges, and could leave the court a free man without a stain on his record. Unfortunately, during this lengthy drama, Sophie had suffered a great deal of verbal abuse from her classmates, who constantly asked her "what on earth have you people been up to?" Hans's arrest had a traumatic effect on the entire Scholl family. The Scholls never forgave the National Socialists for the trauma that was inflicted on them during this period.[12]

INCREASING DISILLUSIONMENT

In September 1938, 17-year-old Sophie Scholl began studies that would eventually lead to the coveted *Abitur*—her passport to university. The evidence suggests that most teachers at the Ulm gymnasium Sophie attended tried to keep National Socialist indoctrination to a bare minimum. Some teachers at her school would not even wear the obligatory National Socialist Party badge on their lapel.[13]

Sophie's disillusionment with Hitler and National Socialism increased after the night of November 9-10, 1938, when National Socialist storm troopers went on a rampage, looting Jewish shops, smashing windows, burning synagogues and beating Jews. Hundreds were assaulted and dozens perished in what came to be known as *Kristallnacht*, the night of broken glass. Sophie's sister, Inge Scholl, later wrote: "What began among us as doubts and misgivings about the Nazis had turned into indignation and outrage." *Kristallnacht* persuaded Sophie that to fight on the side of the National Socialists would be evil.[14]

World War II began on September 1, 1939, when German forces invaded Poland. Sophie expressed her bitterness about this invasion to her German soldier-friend Fritz Hartnagel:

> Now you'll surely have enough to do. I can't grasp that now human beings will constantly be put into mortal danger by other human beings. I can never grasp it, and I find it horrible. Don't say it's for the Fatherland.[15]

The rapid defeat of French forces in 1940 also depressed Sophie. In high school, she felt alienated from most of her classmates, since almost every lesson was permeated with National Socialist ideology. She wrote: "Sometimes school seems like a film to me. I look on but, for all intents and purposes, I'm excluded from performing." One of Sophie's teachers seemed to agree, evaluating Sophie's classroom behavior as "totally uninvolved." However, Sophie did pay enough attention in class to fulfill the requirements for her *Abitur*.[16]

Sophie began a training course as a kindergarten teacher at Fröbel Institute in Ulm. She passed her exam in March 1941 and graduated as a qualified kindergarten teacher. To her dismay, however, German authorities refused to recognize her teacher training at the Fröbel Institute as an acceptable substitute for labor service. Sophie was told she must complete six months of proper labor service—all of it away from home.[17]

> For the first time, a White Rose leaflet mentioned sabotage against Germany as a way to fight back.

Sophie began her six months compulsory labor service at the Krauchenwies labor camp, located about 45 miles southwest of Ulm on the upper Danube. She spent six lonely and depressing months there, among girls who were committed National Socialists, and who talked non-stop of their devotion to Hitler. Even worse, Sophie was required to work an additional six months as a kindergarten teacher in a nursery school in Blumberg, a small farming town near the Swiss border. Her long period of required labor service finally ended on April 1, 1942. In the first week of May 1942, Sophie traveled to Munich to fulfill her long-cherished ambition of attending Munich University.[18]

WHITE ROSE

In Munich, Sophie quickly met with her brother Hans and his friends Alexander Schmorell, Willi Graf and Christoph Probst. Everyone in this group despised the National Socialists, and they quickly began talking about what could be done to show their opposition. They decided to anonymously put their views into leaflets and send them out through the postal system using the name the White Rose. It seemed like a mild form of resistance, but, in wartime Germany, it was a capital crime.[19]

The group's third leaflet stated: "At all points we must oppose National Socialism, wherever it is open to attack. … The military victory over Bolshevism dare not become the primary concern of the Germans. The defeat of the Nazis must unconditionally be the first order of business."

For the first time, this group's leaflet mentioned sabotage against Germany as a way to fight back—a highly provocative proposal at the height of war. Such sabotage included attacks against "armament plants and war industries" and "all gatherings, rallies, public ceremonies, and organizations of the National Socialist Party."[20]

The fourth leaflet, written by Hans Scholl, warned against celebrating Hitler's recent successes in North Africa and the Soviet Union. It painted a picture of a state in which the leaders do not "count the dead," and in which every word that comes out of Hitler's mouth "is a lie." Scholl wrote that they were in a Christian battle between Good and the "servants of the Antichrist." He wrote: "Has God not given you the strength, the will to fight? We must attack evil where it is strongest, and it is strongest in the power of Hitler."[21]

The White Rose was disbanded for a number of months when Hans Scholl, Willi Graf and Alexander

Judge Roland Freisler (right) sentenced Sophie and Hans Scholl and Christoph Probst to death in 1943.

Schmorell were sent to the Russian Front, while Christoph Probst was sent to Austria. Sophie returned home to Ulm at the end of the semester. During Sophie's time at home, Robert Scholl was tried in the Special Court in Stuttgart for making outspoken remarks against Hitler. He was sentenced to four months in prison, and lost the legal license he needed to work in the financial services. Robert Scholl's imprisonment left the family struggling for money. Sophie soon thereafter was ordered to fill in her summer with two months' labor service at a local arms factory[22]

Hans Scholl returned from the Russian Front in November 1942 and met up with Sophie in Munich. The members of the White Rose concluded that their first leaflets did not have a major impact because they were only distributed to a very small number of people. They decided to build up a network of connections with other resistance groups to expand their propaganda activity.[23]

The group's fifth leaflet was printed under the name "Resistance movement in Germany" instead of under the name "White Rose." The leaflet asked the German people to "Dissociate yourself from National Socialist gangsterism." The majority of the leaflets were left in entrances to apartment blocks and beer halls around Munich, but many were mailed to Cologne, Frankfurt, Augsburg, Salzburg, Stuttgart, Vienna and Innsbruck. Also, without consulting other members of the group, Hans Scholl and Alexander Schmorell decided to paint anti-Nazi graffiti around the streets of Munich.[24]

The group's sixth and seventh leaflets were written and distributed. Meantime, the Gestapo, alarmed by the leaflets and graffiti operations, ordered the university authorities to watch out for suspicious behavior on the campus. For Sophie, however, there was no question of giving up the fight. The artist Wilhelm Geyer met with Hans and Sophie frequently during this period. He said Sophie had "an absolute fearlessness" about her determination to resist Hitler's regime.[25]

FINAL DAYS

Sophie had been at home in Ulm for the first 10 days in February 1943, helping out her mother and father. She returned to Munich on February 11 to help their group put into envelopes and address between 1,500 to 3,000 copies of a leaflet. Hans Scholl made a trip to a local post office to purchase 1,200 8-pfennig stamps. Since the Gestapo had told local post offices to contact them immediately if someone came in asking for large quantities of stamps, the postal clerk reported this purchase to the German authorities.[26]

On February 18, 1943, Hans and Sophie arrived at the main Munich University building carrying a large suitcase and a small briefcase containing numerous copies of their sixth leaflet. Working separately, they placed

small bundles of leaflets around the building. Sophie impulsively pushed a large stack of leaflets from the third floor. These leaflets fluttered down like confetti at the exact moment students started to pour out of the lecture halls and seminar rooms. Jacob Schmid, a university porter and general handyman, immediately arrested Hans and Sophie, neither of whom made any attempt to escape.[27]

Robert Möhr, a Gestapo officer, quickly arrived at Munich University to interrogate Hans and Sophie. The Scholls were transported in a van to Munich's Gestapo headquarters at the Wittelsbach Palace for further questioning. After extensive interrogation, Hans decided to take full responsibility in the hope this would save Sophie and his other friends from a similar ordeal. However, incriminating evidence culled from Sophie's apartment, including the stamps and account notebook, eventually led Sophie to confess to her involvement in the White Rose.[28]

On February 22, 1943, Hans and Sophie Scholl and Christoph Probst were driven to Munich's Palace of Justice to stand trial. The case against them was based on the written and physical evidence collected by the Gestapo over the previous days. The three were charged with high treason, aiding and abetting the enemy and undermining the armed forces. At the conclusion of the brief proceedings, Judge Roland Freisler sentenced the three defendants to death by execution. The verdict was designed to punish the defendants for defying the National Socialist regime, and to discourage other people from considering the dangerous path of open and violent resistance.[29]

Sophie, her brother and Christoph Probst were taken that afternoon by police car to Stadelheim Prison. The Scholl parents were allowed a final interview with their two children in a small visiting room.

Hans was brought in first, and then Sophie. Robert Scholl prophetically told his son: "You will go down in history. I am proud of you both."

Sophie talked to her parents after Hans had left. Sophie said: "We took everything upon ourselves. What will happen will cause waves."[30]

The guillotine was used to execute Hans and Sophie Scholl and Christoph Probst because the Germans considered it to be the most humane form of execution, as death came almost instantaneously. This proved to be the case in these executions.

The time it took to execute Sophie from when she left her cell to the pronouncement of her death by the prison doctor was 48 seconds. The time of Sophie's death was noted as 5:01 p.m. on Monday, February 22, 1943.[31]

In a 2003 poll, Sophie and her brother were voted among the top five greatest Germans.

CONCLUSION

Sophie Scholl has become a national hero in Germany. Almost 200 schools across Germany and the square outside the main building at Ludwig Maximilian University have been named in her honor. In a poll by a German television network in 2003, she and her brother Hans were voted among the top five greatest Germans of all time.[32] Sophie was the highest ranked German woman in history in this poll. The popular German magazine *Brigitte* in 1999 voted Sophie "Woman of the Twentieth Century." A German-language film in 2005 called *Sophie Scholl: Die Letzten Tage* (*Sophie Scholl: The Final Days*) became a major box-office hit.[33]

Annette Dumbach and Jud Newborn write about Sophie Scholl and the White Rose:

> The impact of the White Rose cannot be measured in tyrants destroyed, regimes overthrown, justice restored. A scale with another dimension is needed, and then their significance is deeper; it goes even beyond the Third Reich, beyond Germany: If people like those who formed the White Rose can exist, believe as they believed, act as they acted, maybe it means that this weary, corrupted and extremely endangered species we belong to has the right to survive, and to keep on trying.[34]

Sophie unquestionably showed remarkable courage in challenging Adolf Hitler's regime during wartime. In his speech on December 11, 1941, Hitler said, "Regardless of the pretext with which an attempt is made to disrupt the German front, undermine the will to resist of our people, weaken the authority of the regime, or sabotage the achievements of the homeland, the guilty person will die."[35] Sophie and other members of the White Rose paid the ultimate price for their attempts to sabotage the German war effort.

In this author's opinion, however, Sophie's efforts to sabotage Hitler's regime were misguided. Josef Stalin's regime in the Soviet Union had committed far more numerous and heinous crimes than were ever committed under Hitler's reign. Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union was also made to preempt the Soviet Union's planned invasion and conquest of all of Europe.[36] Sophie made a fatal mistake in attempting to undermine Hitler's regime during the war, and should not be regarded as a national hero in Germany. ❖

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11 *Ibid.*, pp. 44-45.
12 *Ibid.*, pp. 46-50.
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17 McDonough, Frank, *Sophie Scholl: The Real Story of the Woman Who Defied Hitler*, Stroud, Gloucestershire: The History Press, 2009, pp. 65, 71.
18 *Ibid.*, pp. 73, 81, 86-87.
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21 *Ibid.*
22 *Ibid.*, pp. 253-255.
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24 *Ibid.*, pp. 112-114.
25 *Ibid.*, p. 118.
26 Thomas, Gordon and Lewis, Greg, *Defying Hitler: The Germans Who Resisted Nazi Law*, New York: Caliber, 2019, pp. 323, 328.
27 McDonough, Frank, *Sophie Scholl: The Real Story of the Woman Who Defied Hitler*, Stroud, Gloucestershire: The History Press, 2009, pp. 121-122.
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31 *Ibid.*, pp. 150-151.
32 Thomas, Gordon and Lewis, Greg, *Defying Hitler: The Germans Who Resisted Nazi Law*, New York: Caliber, 2019, p. 479.
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German actress Julia Jentsch, above, portrayed Sophie Scholl in the 2005 film production *Sophie Scholl: The Final Days*, a dramatic portrayal of Scholl's life and her involvement in the White Rose resistance group. The film was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film and has been widely praised in Germany and elsewhere. After her death, a copy of the sixth leaflet was smuggled out of Germany. The Allies later printed and dropped it in leaflet form across Germany in mid-1943 in an effort to undermine the German war effort. Today, of course, anyone who resisted Adolf Hitler's government is hailed as a hero.

John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software. See more at WearsWar.com.

Unique TBR Books on World War II

The Burning Souls: A Poetic Memoir

Born to a Belgian family in the year 1906, Degrelle rose to prominence as a newspaper editor and head of the militant monarchist, Catholic and anti-Communist *Parti Rexiste*. Following the German occupation of Belgium, Degrelle and his party loyalists enlisted in the *Wehrmacht*-organized Walloon Legion to aid in the liberation of the peoples of the Soviet Republics. After the fall of Berlin, Degrelle escaped to Spain, where he was safeguarded by Franco. *The Burning Souls* is Degrelle's reflection on his experiences and on the soul—part poetry, part memoir. He traces his journey, from his idyllic childhood to the steppes of Russia, not just as a physical journey but as a spiritual trial. He instructs us that to give oneself completely to service of a transcendent ideal is what is required to overcome the spiritual malaise of our day. Softcover, 112 pages, #901, *$19.*

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The mainstream historical establishment insists that WWII was started by Germany. But what facts exist to support this seemingly unchallengeable hypothesis? In this book, the myth of Germany's guilt for fomenting WWII is refuted by famed German historian Udo Walendy. For 21 years *Truth for Germany* was kept on the index of banned books in Germany. After a trial of 21 months, the book was released in 1995. Future historical research will amplify the facts compiled in this book, but mainstream historians can no longer deny their existence. Covers the allegations that Germany instigated the war, debunks fallacies about German atrocities, the true nature of Hitler and more. Softcover, 535 pages, #648, *$30.*

Communism in Germany

By Adolf Ehrt. Contrary to postwar propaganda, it was not the Nazis who terrorized Germany prior to 1933, but the far left. This book, based on original police case files from the time, shows how Red radicals and their socialist party allies waged a campaign of violence, terrorism, armed uprising, forgery, subversion and espionage from 1918 to 1933. It was Communism's violent attacks on ordinary Germans that forced the Germans to develop their self-defense units, the Brownshirts (SA)—who are nowadays quite falsely portrayed. This illustrated work shows that the Communist conspiracy to create a 1918-style Bolshevik Revolution in Germany was almost successful. Few people discuss just how close Bolshevik terrorists were to bringing down the German government. Softcover, 179 pages, #700, *$20.*

Hitler's Second Book: German Foreign Policy

Translated, introduced and annotated by Arthur Kemp. Often called Hitler's "Secret Book," this is the only full-length, completely unedited and correctly translated text of Hitler's second book, written to explain National Socialist foreign policy. Dictated in 1928 to Max Annan, head of the NSDAP's publishing house, the unedited draft manuscript was never published in Hitler's lifetime. Originally written as a propaganda recruitment tool designed to generate support for the NSDAP at the time German nationalists were engaged in a debate over the Italian occupation of South Tyrol, Hitler's second book is of necessity dated with regard to some time-specific events. Nonetheless, it contains much more than just a discussion of the South Tyrol issue. Within these pages, the reader will find the philosophical principles that underwrote National Socialist domestic and foreign policy, and a large number of astonishingly accurate and prescient foresights by Adolf Hitler into many pressing international issues that still occupy the world stage in the 21st century. Softcover, 200 pages, indexed, #732, *$21.*

Crimes Against the Wehrmacht

By Professor Franz W. Seidler. Translated by Carlos Porter. This book provides an accurate—and frightening—picture of the dangers posed to every German soldier by the Red Army's conduct of partisan warfare in violation of international law in which guerrillas, dressed as civilians, launched strikes against the Germans. The book provides full documentation of over 300 Soviet war crimes committed in 1941-1942, accompanied by exact descriptions, many of them proven in detail by eyewitness statements and photographs. Even Josef Goebbels's propaganda ministry was compelled to keep silent about these atrocities for fear of their possible effect on the morale on the war and domestic fronts. Softcover, 481 pages, #733, *$26.*

The Gestapo Trials and Other Articles

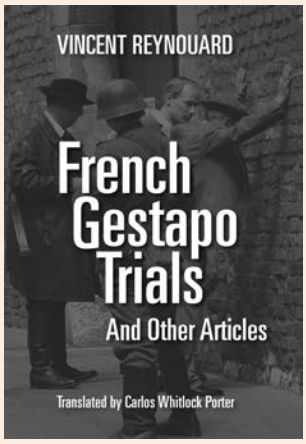
By Vincent Reynouard. Is everything we have been told about the "evil" Gestapo—the German secret police of the Third Reich—nothing but lies and over-exaggerated atrocity yarns? Has the reputation of the Gestapo as a murderous collection of torturers and thugs false? Vincent Reynouard—currently residing at an unknown location to avoid his second or third term of imprisonment for his scholarly historical writings—had a brainstorm. He took the time to compare the accusations made against the Gestapo at the Nuremberg Tribunals by the Allies with the postwar French trials of the same personnel, involving the same cases, the same victims and the same eyewitnesses. What he found was that the evidence and accusations presented by the French and Allies against the Germans were not the same. The accusations made at Nuremberg in these cases were grossly embellished, proving the Nuremberg Trials were a complete sham. Softcover, 236 pages, #734, *$18.*

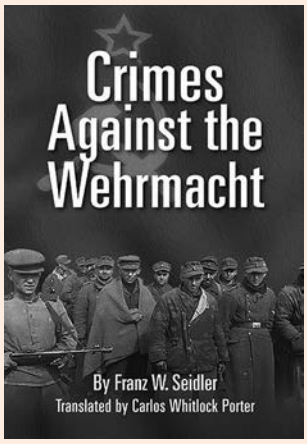
Into the Darkness: An Uncensored Report from Inside the Third Reich at War

By T. Lothrop Stoddard. A leading American journalist travels to Nazi Germany in December 1939, arriving in wartime Germany where all the lights are blacked out in preparation for an English or French bombing campaign. Stoddard's provocatively titled book refers to the eerie experience he felt of first encountering this total blackout. Stoddard was sent to report on wartime conditions in Nazi Germany—at a time before the U.S. became involved in the war. Stoddard was not unknown in Germany. Due to his leading work in the areas of racial history, racial science and eugenics in America, he was granted unprecedented access to the inner workings of the National Socialist government and provided the first—and possibly only—accurate, unbiased account of German racial policy ever written by a non-German writer. Softcover, completely reset with new illustrations, 205 pages, #745, *$15.*

Germany's Hitler: The Only Authorized Biography

By Heinz A. Heinz. One of the most suppressed English-language books ever to emerge from Germany: the 1938 authorized biography of Adolf Hitler. The professional journalist/author interviewed Hitler's old school friends, army colleagues, landlords, his jailer and early party comrades to provide an unprecedented insight into the German leader's background and prewar policies. Included are vivid and unique descriptions of Hitler at school, his First World War battlefield experiences, early politics, the amazing truth behind the November 9th Putsch, Hitler in prison, and the struggle to power from 1926 to 1933. It ends just after the Austrian Anschluss and the end of the Czech/Sudeten crisis. This book was the foremost Hitler myth-buster of its day, and is full of personal and political





insights. Read, for example, about the handicapped child who was amazed to find the Reichschancellor personally deliver his Christmas present; how Hitler always refused to take his salary and instead ordered the state treasury to divert it to relief work for the poor, and of the massive social reforms that boosted German living standards to the best in Europe. This work is vital for anyone interested in understanding why Hitler won the total adulation and support of the German people and how he turned around a destitute nation. Softcover, 234 pages, #747, *$15.*

Hermann Goering: The Man & His Work

This, the only official biography of Hermann Goering, was a bestseller in Germany and in the English-speaking world when first published in 1938. Written by one of Goering's senior staff members, Erich Gritzbach, this book details the many astonishing services that Goering rendered the German state. Besides recreating the German air force once the shackles of the Versailles Treaty were shaken off, his other achievements are less famous. This book contains the original English version plus all 57 original photographs and the 1938 introduction written by Sir Robert Hamilton Bruce Lockhart. In addition, it contains a brand new introduction by Arthur Kemp that updates Goering's career after the book was published. Cover art from the great Walter Frentz. Softcover, 279 pages, 57 photos, new introduction, indexed, #639, *$25.*

Final Solution: Germany's Madagascar Resettlement Plan

Everyone "knows" the Germans had a "final solution" for their so-called "Jewish Problem." But what they may not know is that Adolf Hitler's final solution did not involve homicidal gas chambers, bizarre medical experiments and blazing crematory ovens working night and day to incinerate victims. Instead, Hitler's final solution offered Jewish leaders the island of Madagascar, the then relatively untouched, mineral-rich, barely populated, large and secluded island off the coast of east Africa. This new Madagascar was to be governed by a joint German-French board with representation granted to any government cooperating. Historian Ralph Grandinetti tells us what the Madagascar plan was and why it failed; which world leaders supported it—and which did not; and why the plan was eventually abandoned . . . plus lots more. Softcover, 90 pages, #626, *$12.*

Summer, 1945: Germany, Japan and the Harvest of Hate

Here is the truth about WWII in graphic detail. What kind of war do Americans suppose we fought? GIs shot prisoners in cold blood, wiped out hospitals, strafed lifeboats, murdered civilians, killed enemy wounded, tossed the dying into holes with the dead, boiled the flesh off enemy skulls to make table ornaments or carved their bones into letter openers, committed mass rape, mutilated the bodies of the enemy, kicked out their gold teeth for souvenirs and committed more atrocities. America topped off its saturation bombing of enemy civilians by dropping A-bombs on two defenseless cities. Softcover, 342 pages, #818, *$26.*

Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany, 1944-1947

Throughout this book readers will see what Allied airmen saw as they rained down death on German cities; or the reader will experience what those below felt as they trembled in their bomb shelters. The reader will view the horrors of the Eastern Front during the last months of fighting, through the mud, blood and madness. Readers will witness the fate of German women as the Red Army raped and murdered its way across Europe. Learn about the criminal sinking of German passenger liners loaded with innocent refugees, the greatest mass migration in history in which millions died and the fate of those wretched victims in postwar death camps. Softcover, 390 pages, #549, *$30.*

Hitler in Argentina: The Documented Truth of Hitler's Escape from Berlin

By Harry Cooper. This book tells of the escape of Hitler, Braun, Bormann and others Third Reich figures, includes photographs, FBI, CIA and OSS files that show the United States knew these top Nazis escaped, exclusive interviews and much more. You will also read the reason that no government went after Hitler even though they knew where he was. This book will change the history you were taught in 5th grade and has caused an historical uproar from those who say, "Hitler died in the Bunker." Hardback, 304 pages, #748, *$25.*

With Hitler on the Road to Power: Personal Experiences With my Leader

By Otto Dietrich. This work, written by Adolf Hitler's chief of press in 1934, details the three tumultuous election campaign years from 1930 through to the coming to power of the National Socialist German Workers' Party in January 1933. The author formed part of Hitler's inner circle and campaign staff during this period—which included six elections in 2.5 years—and later went on to become the chancellor's press officer. Softcover, 106 pages, #799, *$15.*

ORDERING: TBR subscribers may take 10% off the retail prices above. S&H not included: Inside the U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 S&H on orders over $100. (Email Sales@BarnesReview.org for international S&H.) Send payment using the form on page 84 to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. You may also purchase at www.BarnesReview.com.

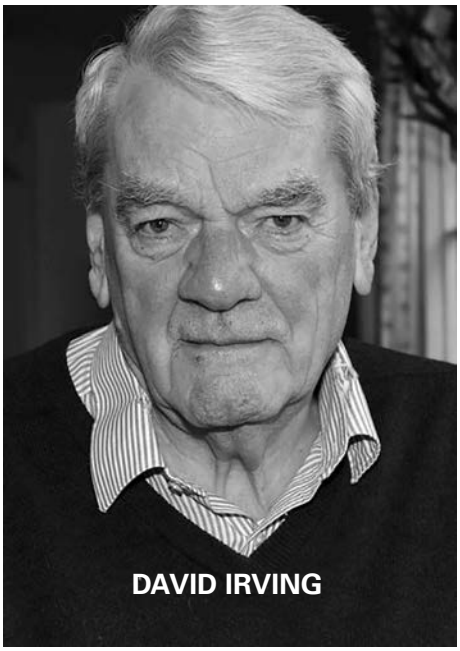
The True Himmler

David Irving offers realistic view of top Nazi in new book about Heinrich Himmler

By Marc Roland

Although book reviews typically run to no more than several paragraphs, the release of David Irving's latest tome merits greater attention—especially the publication of his long-awaited account of Germany's *Reichsführer* SS.[1] The many dozens of other such biographies produced around the world since 1945 seem entirely worthless by comparison, because their authors are uniformly and self-evidently blinded by rage, thereby self-discrediting any pretence to impartiality. Unlike these overwrought rants that are less historical and more hysterical, Mr. Irving quotes his demonized subject's "real letters, diaries and papers of his wife and daughter, and the others in his life."

Based on these previously neglected source materials, he strives to present Heinrich Himmler within the context of his own times, not from the skewed myopia of 21st-century court historians, and is more interested in him as a real human being than a Holocaust agitprop. The title appears to be a play on *treue Heinrich* ("faithful Heinrich"), referring to Himmler's identification with Henry the Fowler (A.D. 876–936), "the first German king," beginning in 1936 on the millennial anniversary of the medieval monarch's death, as part of an annual July 2 ceremony at Henry's Quedlinburg crypt, in north-central Germany.



DAVID IRVING

Even after achieving great power, Himmler's personal life was simple and decent. "There was one subject on which all the sources agree," Irving documents:

> Himmler acquired no personal wealth. Even army officers admitted that he was incorruptible, and stood out from others in that respect. "He is the only man about whom you don't hear anything bad," Maj. Gen. Bock von Wülfingen was heard admitting to nods of approval from his fellow generals late in 1944. "He has neither lived in luxury, nor in great style." Himmler regarded financial wrong-doers as the worst, and punished them "mercilessly" [as his bodyguard, Josef Kiermaier, put it]. … Woe betide the SS man who welched on a debt! Insolvency was, in Himmler's eyes, a crime. "Money spoils the character," he was heard to scoff.
>
> His only luxury was one or two cups of real coffee and a cigar or two, particularly when he had guests.

He did, however, have "a passion for fishing. … He was never bad-tempered or irascible; on the contrary, snapshots invariably show him laughing or with a rollicking, jovial grin spreading across his face. Shown the caricatures appearing in enemy propaganda of Himmler the Hangman, he just chuckled." Karl Wolf, head of the *Reichsführer*'s personal staff, described his colleague in the SD (*Sicherheitsdienst*, or "Security Service"), Reinhard Heydrich, as "a man with a razor-sharp mind, but basically a gentle man, who compensated by displaying an outward hardness. This was rather the same with Himmler, too." He said:

> The concept of chivalry was still deeply rooted in Himmler. It wound as a constant thread through his early reading. He conceived of his SS as an "Order," imbued with the qualities he believed he would find in all the Nordic races and the age of the Teutonic Knights.

Irving's "consensus historians" demean Himmler as an ignorant "chicken

farmer," but he was actually a graduate from Munich's prestigious Technical University. Irving informs us that the university "awarded him a diploma in agronomy with the rating *gut bestanden*, 'passed with distinction.' He had taken his degree in four semesters, in fact, instead of the regulation six," in August 1922. Irving says:

> [Himmler's] first job after graduation was as a laboratory assistant at Nitrogen-Land Ltd. in the Munich suburb of Schleissheim. It was a fertilizer factory with two hectares [five acres] of land. … He earned praise from the directors when he moved on. Company director Forster wrote him a testimonial: "Young Himmler had put his practical and theoretical knowledge at the company's service, and shown a keen interest in various fertilization trials. In him, the company is losing an energetic, amiable young man."

By then, however, German society was imploding so rapidly, Himmler forever put his promising professional career aside to become an activist for Adolf Hitler, who alone seemed capable of saving their country from total collapse. Exactly one year after Himmler graduated school, "it cost 3 million Reichsmarks to buy one American dollar." In October 1923, "one U.S. dollar had still fetched 241 million Reichsmarks; at the end of October, it was worth 270 billion. … Only the Jews had somehow become wealthier, buying up houses, estates and works of art."

Irving reports that:

> Heinrich Bruenning, the new chancellor, privately sympathized with the party [Hitler's NSDAP] in significant ways. Two years after his resignation in 1932, he would write secretly of how the Jews alone had profited from the inflation, which had brought ruin and misery to Germany, and that there was only one bank not controlled by

Heinrich Himmler, shown above in full uniform, is perhaps—next to Adolf Hitler himself— one of the most demonized and despised men in modern history. As leader of the powerful SS and an influential and longstanding member of the NSDAP, Himmler was one of the most important and pivotal leaders in Germany. Often described as a central "architect of the Holocaust," Himmler's goal, which was reflected in official NSDAP policy, was to systematically remove Jews from Germany—not mass murder them.

> Jews, some of whom were, in his words, "utterly corrupt." He had brought the banks under government scrutiny by 1931, he recalled in his private memoir, but then found it necessary to keep secret the findings of dishonesty "for fear of provoking anti-Semitic riots."

An earlier and well-respected British historian, Sir Arthur Bryant, told how, as late as 1938, after five years of anti-Jewish legislation:

> Jews still owned about one-third of all real property in the Reich, most of it acquired during the disastrous inflation of 1923, with foreign funds obtained through their international connections. … More than 50% of the members of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce were Jews, as were 1,200 of the 1,474 members of the Stock Exchange.[2]

Irving points out that "of 68 million inhabitants of the old Germany [pre-1919], only 400,000, or about 0.58%, were Jews." "The adult Jews were prominently engaged in lucrative businesses, like drug-dealing, money-changing, banking and pornography. The statistics were impressive. … Jews seemed 50% more likely to commit financial frauds."

While German men fought for their country during World War I, Irving says that, "In 1926, the left-wing editor of *Die Weltbuehne* [*The World Stage*] Kurt Tucholsky privately boasted, 'For three-and-a-half years, I dodged the war as much as I could'."

Tucholsky and his fellow Jews were widely regarded by veterans and civilians alike as shirkers. Irving continues: "In the following year, before emigrating to Sweden, he penned these malevolent words to his fellow Germans: 'Let gas enter the bedrooms of your children. … I wish a general editor, a mother or a sculptor, a sister or a banker, a bitter and painful death'."

Gas? Apparently, this form of genocide was suggested by "someone," long before it occurred to any Nazi.

Worse had already befallen Russia, reports Irving:

> Jews would occupy 85% of the top 500 [Communist government] positions. Although comprising barely 4% of Russia's population, Jews were at the forefront of Moscow's 1917 revolution. By the end of 1918, Jews filled 457 of the 556 top Bolshevik posts. Speaking to a Jewish audience in 2013, President Vladimir V. Putin himself mischievously underlined that 85% of the first Soviet government were Jews.
>
> The Bolshevik leader, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, himself of concealed Jewish origin, had fashioned this rootless, fanatical racial group into the most ruthless arm of his dictatorship. Jews had taken over leadership of the feared *Cheka* [the first in a succession of Soviet secret-police organizations] established outposts, largely officered by Jews, throughout the Soviet empire.[3]

Jews had notoriously provided the murderers who had cruelly ended the Romanov dynasty. One Jew signed the warrant, and handed it over to another to execute; a Talmud student and *Cheka* agent carried out the actual killings, with two others.[4] They shot, bayoneted and bludgeoned to death the former tzar, his wife and their five children along with their staff in the Urals city of Ekaterinburg (Sverdlovsk) one night in July 1918. They then pillaged the bodies and attempted to burn them.

Irving says:

> Published statistics showed that, in 1934, Jews dominated Josef Stalin's security apparatus; 38.5% of its senior officers were of Jewish origin. A historian, Sever Plocker, also a Jew, estimated that these Jews were responsible for 20 million deaths. While their fellow travelers in the West turned a blind eye, Lenin and Stalin preferred to rely on Jewish interrogators, executioners and judges, as Plocker found. Genrich (Heinrich) Yagoda, the founder of the NKVD [the re-named *Cheka*], alone had 10 million lives on his conscience. He was replaced in 1936 by Nikolai Ivanovitch Yezhov, a five-foot-tall Gentile who had taken a Jewish wife, Yevgenia Feigenburg. … His accomplice, Lazar Moiseyevich Kaganovich, outdid even him, while Leonid Reichman, the NKVD's chief interrogator, would deservedly enter the annals of the Red Terror. All were Jews.

"Many Jews," summarized Plocker angrily, "sold their soul to the devil of the Communist revolution—and have blood on their hands for all of eternity."

Hitler could have been speaking to the dumbed-down masses in modern America when he said over 100 years ago::

> The Jews calculate that they will create a broad mass of the people without any intelligence whatsoever, people who will be willing tools in their hands. Where will it all end? Either servitude or revolution.

His first attempt at the latter failed on November 9, 1923, when 16 of his comrades were shot to death by "willing tools" of Germany's slavemasters in the army, and in the most ruthless fashion: "One officer stepped forward and, at point-blank range, finished off an injured man lying on the cobblestones—'I saw the body kick upwards as the bullets struck,' testified [Hermann] Kriebel," an eyewitness to the shooting.

Himmler was another eyewitness and a participant who survived the Munich massacre. After Hitler's release from prison, Himmler went on to serve the NSDAP as a clear and talented presenter with cool logic and a simple delivery, minus the passionate oratory of many party speakers. Himmler's eye, however, was on the SS. Its roots grew from Hermann Goering's *Stabwach* guard unit back in early 1922 when it was solely responsible for Hitler's personal protection. Half a year before Munich, the *Stabwach* had expanded into *Stosstrupp-Hitler* ("Shock Troop-Hitler").

Outlawed by the authorities after the events of November 9, it resurfaced as the *Schutzkommando* ("Protection Command"), successively changing

its name as it grew larger to the *Sturmstaffel* ("Storm Squadron") and then, finally, the *Schutzstaffel* ("Protection Squadron") in 1925. Four years later, Himmler was appointed *Reichsführer*-SS.

Irving says:

> The elite SS, which had been started as a crude bodyguard for Hitler, was suddenly something to become more formidable, more monumental. Henceforth, its roots would seem to extend back for two centuries, and into the future as far as the human eye could behold. The SS-man had to be *gotglaeubig*—religious, but not worshipping any particular God. He had to display loyalty to his Führer, while preserving the SS code of honor and respecting property. In fact, it was an order of great psychological magnetism. Himmler expected the utmost physical fitness of his men, but he also demanded the same of himself.

SS *Obergruppenführer* Kurt Meyer, according to Irving, was heard remarking to Gen. Curt Eberding:

> One thing is certain: That man really works from morning till night. The last time I met him was in March [1944], after he had inspected my division. Himmler worked until four that morning. The following morning he spoke to a regiment and, in the afternoon, he lectured the officer corps of all the garrisons in the neighborhood. He left in the evening in order to reach Cologne while it was still dark.

That kind of work ethic could only impress.

Well before the war, the extreme challenges Himmler and his comrades faced were almost overwhelming. An indication of the burden they endured was conveyed in a private letter he wrote to a party supporter in Milan during the seemingly endless struggle for power:

> As things are, however, it is grueling work for us to slog away at something which will not yield visible fruits for ages—always aware

Himmler the Family Man

In 1928, Heinrich Himmler married Margarete Boden, a nurse who served in the German Red Cross during World War I. The couple had their first and only child, Gudrun, in 1929. The couple also adopted a young boy named Gerhard von der Ahé, whose father served in the SS and who had been assassinated prior to WWII. The photo above captures Himmler, Margarete, Gudron, Gerhard and an unidentified friend (lower left) on a fishing trip in the countryside in 1935. Himmler allegedly killed himself with a poison capsule after being captured by American forces. David Irving casts doubt on this scenario, alleging the *Reichsführer* was beaten to death.

> that … what we are doing today may well all be for nothing, a losing battle. But we few are undertaking this hard labor unerringly, and out of our boundless love for Germany: This country is mortally ill and for that reason we cannot let her down, let alone throw in the towel. Every day, we have to tell ourselves that if we do not do this vital job, disseminating the German idea, then nobody else will, and then, when years down the road, the time is ripe, nothing will happen, because we have not laid the groundwork. It is an unselfish service to a grand ideal, a great cause, for which, of course, we shall never demand and probably never reap any recognition.

Miraculously, the "great cause" took over from Germany's failed government on January 30, 1933. But success afforded no rest for Himmler and his SS:

> The Communists made half a dozen attempts on Hitler's life that first year alone. A gang of Communists ambushed and shot SS *Scharführer* ["Squad Leader"] Kurt von der Ahé in a Berlin street on February 19, 1933.
>
> On February 27, 1933, a Dutch Communist wastrel set fire to the Reichstag building. Hitler was visiting Goebbels at the time. The phone rang with the news. It certainly took Hitler by surprise. Seeing it as a signal for a Red takeover, Hitler persuaded Hindenburg to sign an Emergency Decree for the Protection of the People, and democracy's coffin had its final nail. Inevitably, rumors ran through Berlin that Goering or Hitler's men had really torched the building. Communists, both then and later, fanned these rumors into a blaze, and not a few historians willingly believed it.

Worse was to come the following year when national Stormtroop leader, SA Chief Ernst Röhm, conspired with French authorities to forcibly depose Hitler. Irving says:

> Dr. Werner Best [SS-*Obergruppenführer*, "Senior Group Leader"] learned from two reliable agents in the Saar region that, on June 28 and 29, *garde mobile* units, the French *gendarmerie*, were being sent from Nancy to villages along the Lorraine and Saar frontiers, 300 *gendarmes* had been seen in the streets of Forbach in Lorraine alone. To one SD agent's inquiry, the locals had explained, "A revolution is said to be breaking out in Germany on June 30 or Sunday July 1." This may have been just a French reaction to the SD's own rumormongering.

Rumormongering in France would have served no purpose and cannot, in any case, be verified. One more closely associated with the event, Belgian *Waffen*-SS officer Leon Degrelle, after describing Röhm's betrayal in six successive chapters, clearly defines the Brownshirt traitor's active participation with high-level French government officials, determined to "de-Nazify" Germany and thereby disempower it.[5]

HIMMLER'S DEATH

Irving is more convincing in his original contention that opens *True Himmler*. To a man, World War II historians have repeated over the last 75 years that the *Reichsführer* SS was captured by Allied occupation forces on May 21, 1945. Two days later, they brought Himmler to the Second British Army headquarters in Lueneburg where he was subjected to a medical examination. When their doctor attempted to examine the inside of the prisoner's mouth, Himmler was reluctant to open it and jerked his head away. He then bit into a hidden potassium cyanide pill and collapsed onto the floor, dying within 15 minutes.

This standard narrative went unquestioned until Irving subjected it to closer scrutiny. In it, he found numerous inconsistencies indicating something else had happened. For example, Himmler had been bodysearched with extreme thoroughness by his captors, who found neither poison pill nor vial. "The standard Degesch capsule," photographed in Irving's book, "is like one found in Goering's possession, half an inch wide and one-and-a-half inches long, with a screw cap. It is too bulky to conceal in a mouth."

The *Reichsführer* was supposed to have "killed himself, swallowing cyanide from a glass vial hidden inside a brass casing in a gap in his teeth. *Movietone News* even produces a capsule said to have been found on Himmler. It is unused, the liquid intact. There is a problem. There was no gap in the teeth, no glass splinters are found, and the vial portrayed by the *London Illustrated News* would not have fit inside the brass container."

Irving reproduces the famous U.S. Army Film Unit photo of Himmler lying on his back on the floor of the Uelzener Street house in Lueneburg, where he died. He is wearing someone else's eye-glasses, which are entirely different from his own tortoise-shell framed pair that were shattered into two dozen pieces, as revealed in a following photograph by a powerful blow to his face. When shown the official photo of Himmler's corpse decades later, a physician exclaimed, "this man has been beaten to death."

Irving provides further evidence supporting the medical doctor's observation, and persuasively suggests that the savage execution of so high-ranking a Third Reich figure while in British custody could only have been ordered on the authority of London's 10 Downing Street. Indeed, Winston Churchill had two years earlier similarly vowed to have Mussolini strangled to death in the Roman Colosseum.[6]

But why, of all the top German leaders, was the *Reichsführer*-SS singled out for such special treatment? While that question is not addressed by Irving, speculation suggests that Himmler knew certain information particularly damaging to the prime minister, such as Churchill's repeated attempts, sabotaged by his American ally, to obtain an armistice with both Mussolini and Hitler in 1944 and years before.[7] There are, of course, many unsolved mysteries still lingering from World War II, but honest students of

Gudrun Himmler (1929-2018) is shown with her father Heinrich at an indoor sporting event in 1938. Gudrun remained a staunch defender of her father's reputation until her death.

that conflict should be grateful to David Irving for unraveling so many of them.

True Himmler ends just as World War II is about to begin. Himmler regarded the coming conflict as fundamentally the result of revenge-crazed Jews:

> They would see only one solution, to ensure that Germany, the originating country of anti-Semitism, was destroyed. If we are defeated, there will be no refuge remaining for the Germans—starved out and butchered. That will be the fate of everyone, be he an enthusiastic supporter of the Third Reich now, or not, it will suffice that he speaks German and had a German mother.

He was confirmed by events, as Irving concludes:

> Germany found herself out of time and outflanked by half the world, in hidden alliances largely engineered and organized by outraged Judea; the enemies ganged up against Germany and committed unspeakable acts against her civilian population.

When asked last year if and when he intended to publish a second volume of *True Himmler*, David Irving responded in a December 29 email, "Yes, it is 75% written now, and will appear in one year." His readers have much to look forward to in this coming volume. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 *True Himmler* is available in hardcover edition (639 pages with 138 photographs) for $66 from: https://irvingbooks.com/xcart/. According to an inside page, "The volume is also available as a free download from our website at www.fpp.co.uk/books/."

2 Bryant, Sir Arthur. *Unfinished Victory*. NY: Macmillan & Co., 1940.

3 At the direction of Vladimir Lenin, the *Cheka* performed mass arrests, imprisonments, torture and executions without trial.

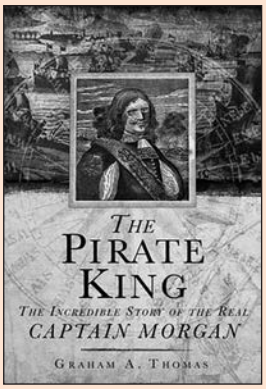
4 "Talmudic lore," writes Irving, "held that 'Jesus the Nazarene' was currently boiling in semen or hot excrement—learned opinion differed as to which; and that it defined that the proper punishment for adultery was to be choked to death but that, as so often happens in civilized society, some exceptions applied: it would not be adultery if the Jew was fornicating with 'the wife of a non-Jew.' To translate into non-Talmudic language, the *schickse* ["Sabbath dirt," i.e. excrement] was fair game."

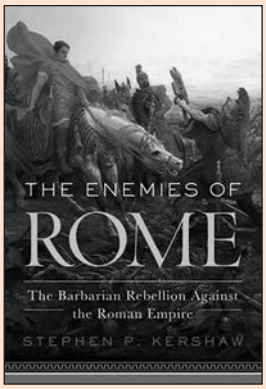
5 Degrelle, Leon. *Hitler Democrat*. The Barnes Review, 2012. Softcover, 546 pages, #622, $30 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

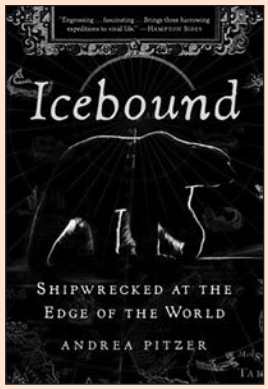
6 Irving, David. *Churchill's War*, Volume II: *Triumph in Adversity*. U.K: Focal Point Publications, 2001.

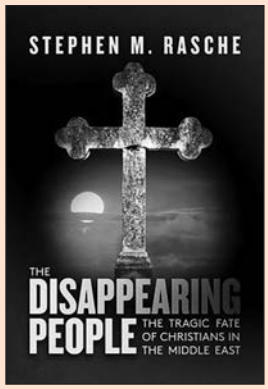
7 Joseph, Frank. *Mussolini's War*, Volume I: *The Triumphant Years*. The Barnes Review, 2019. Softcover, 275, pages, #808, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

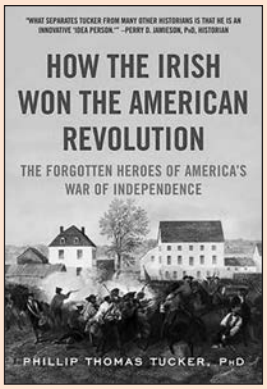
Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR.










HOW THE IRISH WON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
THE FORGOTTEN HEROES OF AMERICA'S WAR OF INDEPENDENCE
PHILLIP THOMAS TUCKER, PhD

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Graham A. Thomas presents the compelling true story of a Welshman who became one of the most ruthless and brutal buccaneers of the golden age of piracy. The inspiration for dozens of fictionalized pirates in film, television and literature, as well as the namesake of one of the world's most popular rum brands, Capt. Sir Henry Morgan was matchless among pirates and privateers. Unlike most of his contemporaries, he was not hunted down and killed or captured by the authorities. Instead he was considered a hero in England and given a knighthood and eventually made governor of Jamaica. The author reveals a complex and intriguing character—an exceptional military leader whose prime motivation was to amass as much wealth as he could by sacking and plundering settlements, towns, and cities up and down the Spanish Main. Softcover, 264 pages, #894, *$16.*

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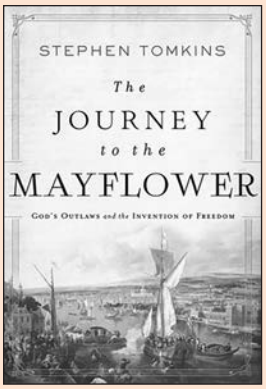

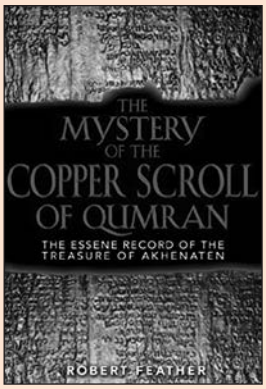

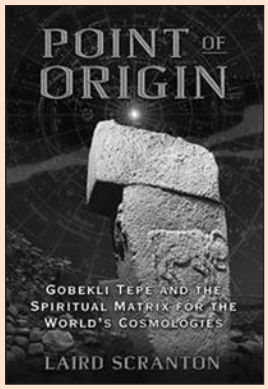

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How the Irish Won the American Revolution

Subtitle: *The Forgotten Heroes of America's War of Independence*. By Phillip Thomas Tucker. Irish immigrants were very active in the American Revolution, both on the battlefields and off, and yet their stories are not well known. The important contributions of the Irish on military, political, and economic levels have been long ignored by generations of historians. New evidence has revealed that Washington's Continental Army consisted of a far larger percentage of Irish soldiers than previously thought—between 40% and 50%. Irish contributors such as John Barry, the colonies' foremost naval officer; Henry Knox, an artillery officer and future secretary of war; Richard Montgomery, America's first war hero and martyr; and Charles Thomson, a radical organizer and secretary to the Continental Congress, were all instrumental in carrying out the vision for a free country. Without the Irish, we surely would have lost. Softcover, 432 pages, #895, *$18*.

The Journey to the Mayflower: God's Outlaws and the Invention of Freedom

By Stephen Tomkins. An authoritative and immersive history of the far-reaching events in England that led to the sailing of the *Mayflower*. The voyage that took the Pilgrim fathers to the New World was a foundational event in American history, but it began as an English story, which pioneered the idea of religious freedom. The illegal underground movement of Protestant separatists from Elizabeth I's Church of England is a story of subterfuge and danger, arrests and interrogations, prison and executions. It starts with Queen Mary's attempts to burn Protestantism out of England, which created a Protestant underground. Later, when Elizabeth's Protestant reformation didn't go far enough, radicals recreated that underground, meeting illegally throughout England, facing prison and death for their crimes. They went into exile in the Netherlands, where they lived in poverty—and finally to the New World. The story of these early colonists is full of contemporary relevance: religious violence, the threat to national security, freedom of religion, and tolerance of dangerous opinions. Hardback, 304 pages, #916, *$29*.

The Mystery of the Copper Scroll of Qumran: The Essene Record of the Treasure of Akhenaten

The famous Dead Sea Scrolls comprise the oldest collection of Biblical documents ever discovered. Of the Dead Sea Scrolls, none has baffled experts more than the 2,000-year-old Copper Scroll, discovered in 1952 by a team of Bedouins led by Henri de Contenson. Appearing to be a list of buried treasure engraved on copper pieces, the Copper Scroll is considered to be the work of a secretive Jewish sect of devout Essenes, who lived by the Dead Sea around the time of Jesus. No one has been able to explain its meaning or discover any of the 64 locations where the Biblical treasures it lists are buried. Robert Feather has unraveled the enigma of the Copper Scroll in a fascinating study that takes the reader on a journey from ancient Mesopotamia, through Canaan, into Egypt, and back to the shores of the Dead Sea. His exploration links the scroll to the ancient Egyptian king Akhenaten, confirming the influence of this pharaoh's religious beliefs on those of the Hebrews. Softcover, 432 pages, #917, *$29*.

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television news broadcasts.

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UN Combats Anti-Semitism

In the presence of a group of "Holocaust survivors" and Albert Bourla, the Jewish CEO of Pfizer who is allegedly the child of Holocaust survivors, the UN General Assembly adopted an Israeli-sponsored resolution designed to combat "anti-Semitism" and "Holocaust denial" in mid-January. The resolution was co-facilitated by Germany and co-sponsored by over 100 UN member states, with only the Islamic Republic of Iran objecting and disassociating itself from the resolution. One passage of the resolution calls upon member states to "reject without any reservation any denial or distortion of the Holocaust as a historical event, either in full or in part, or any activities to this end" and insists both member states and social media companies must combat the spread of "Holocaust denial." This was only the second time an Israeli-sponsored resolution has been approved by the General Assembly. The first Israeli-sponsored resolution that was adopted by the General Assembly came in 2005 and marked January 27 as International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

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Vaccine Against Anti-Semitism

The UK Secretary of Education Nadhim Zahawi told a gathering of Jewish organizations and leaders that "education is the vaccine against anti-Semitism" in a meeting leading up to International Holocaust Remembrance Day, an annual event occurring every January 27th across the world. The virtual forum was attended by some of the most prominent Jewish organizations in the United Kingdom, including the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the Community Security Trust (CST), the University of Jewish Chaplaincy and the Union of Jewish Students (UJS). The concept of "anti-Semitism" is regularly framed by the organized Jewish community as well as Western governments as a "virus of the mind" that must be "combatted" and "inoculated" against with pro-Jewish propaganda in addition to severe censorship of any alternative, dissident perspective that runs contrary to officially approved narratives.

The genocidal Israeli policy toward the Palestinians and the influence of the Israel lobby on the U.S. Congress is of major concern for these protesters in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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Victory for Free Speech

A pro-Palestinian activist group in Ann Arbor, Michigan was recently awarded nearly $159,000 in compensation for attorney's fees by U.S. District Judge Victoria Roberts after it was determined that the plaintiffs in the case—Marvin Gerber and Miriam Brysk—were pursuing "meritless and frivolous claims" about the group. Witness for Peace, an Ann Arbor-based activist group, has regularly held weekly protests outside Beth Israel Congregation, a local synagogue, on a public sidewalk in compliance with local laws and First Amendment protected activity. Activists with the group held signs reading: "Resist Jewish Power," "Jewish Power Corrupts," "No More Holocaust Movies," "Boycott Israel," "Stop U.S. Aid to Israel" and "End the Palestinian Holocaust." In dismissing the case, Judge Roberts argued: "Peaceful protest speech such as this—on sidewalks and streets—is entitled to the highest level of constitutional protection, even if it disturbs, is offensive and causes emotional distress." The plaintiffs, who are now appealing to the U.S. Supreme Court, argued that the activists engaged in "hateful" and "anti-Semitic" speech and were infringing on the rights of members of Beth Israel to exercise their freedom of religion, arguments dismissed by Judge Roberts.

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Biden's Holocaust Insiders

Unsurprisingly, the Biden administration has named 12 individuals with deep ties to what can only be described as the Holocaust industry, a term coined by Jewish professor Norman Finkelstein which characterizes the network of museums, non-profit organizations, charities, and activist groups that endlessly promote and champion the official "Holocaust" narrative of WWII, to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Council. Stuart Eizenstat, a Jewish leader who has led Holocaust reparations shakedowns against various European nations for multiple U.S. administrations, was named to be the chairman of the council, while Abe Foxman, former leader of the ADL and himself an alleged "Holocaust survivor," was named to the council. Others appointed include professional Jewish ethnic activists

Leah Pisar, Susan K. Stern and Tom Bernstein, who previously served as chairman of the council.

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Iowa Bill Stifles Free Speech

An Iowa House Subcommittee voted unanimously to advance a controversial bill to the full Iowa House Judiciary Committee for further consideration. HSB 538, the bill in question, would adopt the official definition of "anti-Semitism" as explained by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), a vague and arguably all-encompassing definition of "anti-Semitism" that could potentially restrict Iowans First Amendment rights if fully adopted. The IHRA defines "anti-Semitism" as "a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred towards Jews," and lists a number of examples of "anti-Semitic" expressions, including "making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective—such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions." Additionally, IHRA notes that denying "the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g. gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people" at the hands of National Socialist Germany during WWII constitutes "anti-Semitism," which simply amounts to questioning any aspect of the official Holocaust narrative of WWII.

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Ban on Nazi Memorabilia

A leading Jewish group in Australia is demanding a national ban on the sale and distribution of National Socialist memorabilia after the grandson of alleged "Holocaust survivors" discovered some of these "offensive" items on sale at an antique shop in New South Wales. Dirty Jane's Antique Market offered a Luftwaffe pilot's patch and various coins from the National Socialist era for sale, with the items bearing swastika and other Third Reich-era symbols. Dr. Dvir Abramovich, chairman of the Anti-Defamation Commission, an Australian version of the Anti-Defamation League, insisted that selling such items "is poisoning our society and violating our nation's core values," and has demanded the government ban the display and sale of Third Reich symbols.

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Dutch Tourist in Trouble

A 29-year-old Dutch tourist has been arrested and fined for making a Roman salute near the main gate to the entrance of the former Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp in Poland, it was recently reported. The woman made the *verboten* gesture while posing in front of the infamous entrance which has a sign that reads "*Arbeit Macht Frei*." The woman and her husband told police officials that it was done as a joke, and she was charged with "engaging in Nazi propaganda," a major offense in most European countries that carries a potential two-year jail sentence in Poland. The woman admitted her "crime" and agreed to pay a fine.

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Too Much Truth in Schools?

A 15-year veteran Canadian educator had his teaching license revoked after it was discovered he had promoted alternative perspectives on 9/11, the purported holocaust of WWII, and other controversial events. Joseph DiMarco originally lost his job teaching history at O'Gorman High School in May 2019, with the Ontario College of Teachers only recently fully revoking his teaching license, originally obtained in 2006. DiMarco purportedly told his students that Israel was responsible for the 9/11 attacks and encouraged his students to pursue Revisionist authors and researchers who have investigated the official Holocaust narrative of WWII. DiMarco also "shared his view with students that the Israeli government is a malicious force and that it frames itself as the victim by exaggerating the tragedy of the Holocaust in order to make the world more receptive to its agenda," a common criticism leveled against the Zionist regime by dissident scholars.

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Erasing WWII-Era Symbolism

A Jewish businessman in the small South American nation of Uruguay has offered to purchase a massive 800-pound eagle and swastika stone crest recovered from a sunken German ship that has been sitting in a warehouse shortly after it was recovered. Daniel Sielecki, 64, an Argentinian-born Jewish businessman who now lives in Uruguay, told local news outlets that he would purchase the large stone crest and then destroy it so it would not fall into the hands of "neo-Nazis," it was recently reported. "Once I have it in my possession, immediately I will blow it into a thousand pieces," Sielecki stated. "Every piece that results from the explosion will be pulverized. … There will be nothing left." The 6-foot-tall stone crest was discovered in 2006 by a private expedition. It was apparently attached to the *Admiral Graf Spee* Nazi warship, which was scuttled by British naval vessels in 1939 near Montevideo.

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Funeral Sparks Outrage

A funeral procession outside a Catholic church in Rome featured a casket draped with a swastika flag, sparking apoplexy and outrage among church leaders, Jewish groups and leftist political leaders. Photos emerged of the Nazi-flag wrapped casket in early January after the procession moved out of the church. Supporters of Alessia "Tungsy" Augello, 44, a member of the right-wing New Force Italian political party, were seen on either side of the casket. Augello died in early January due to complications relating to thrombosis. "It is unacceptable that a flag with a swastika can still be shown in public in this day and age, especially in a city that saw the deportation of its Jews by the Nazis and their Fascist collaborators," read a statement by the Jewish community in Rome.

An Orgy of Blood

De Gaulle's 'Epuration' of the French Right After WWII

By Rémi Tremblay

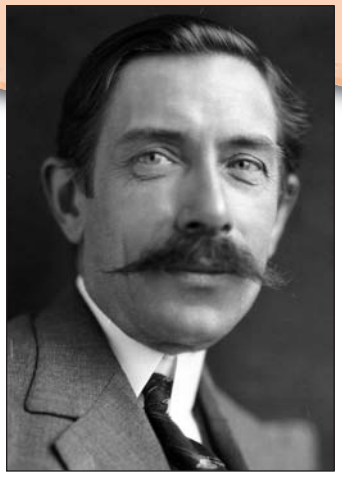
When fighting finally stopped at the end of World War II, the bloodshed was far from over. Parts of Greater Germany went through an unprecedented ethnic cleansing, plus the German population as a whole was nearly starved to death. Former Nazi officials and soldiers were executed or sent to concentration camps for having dreamt of a different Europe, while, in the East, the invading Communists imposed their reign with an unmatched brutality. France, despite being "liberated," also saw blood flood the fields as the "liberators" vengefully took on those who had collaborated in one way or another with the occupiers. This inglorious episode of French history is known as "the Epuration," a term that could be translated as "the Purging" or "the Purification."

Overall, the total number of casualties of this "war against the French," as novelist Jacques Chardonne described the repression that took place after the liberation, is still debated, both by politicians and historians. Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who was the main French leader of this so-called liberation and therefore partly responsible for the bloodshed, admitted that approximately 11,000 executions were carried out, while conservative philosopher Robert Aron talked of a total of between 30,000 and 40,000 judicial killings. For his part, renowned Canadian historian Robert Rumilly estimated a more realistic total approaching 80,000 casualties. Pierre-Henri Teitgen, himself involved in the repression on behalf of de Gaulle's government, estimated the total victims to be 100,000—or more. In comparison, 30,000 French had been executed for various reasons by the German authorities during their occupation of France, a period often hyperbolically referred to as "the darkest hours of [French] history" by deluded Court Historians.

French Canadian historian Robert Rumilly estimated that as many as 80,000 Frenchmen were executed by the government of Charles de Gaulle.

Whatever the number really was, and it will probably never be precisely known, it is a fact that it is the cultural elite that was targeted by this wave of postwar violence. Anyone who had collaborated in one way or another with the Germans became a target of the "liberators," and mainly of the Red faction that managed to get the upper hand after the American troops landed in France, something of which most Americans, then and now, are unaware. Authors, journalists and politicians who had not been actively involved in the Resistance automatically became suspect and feared retribution. In fact, starting in 1940, not long after the Germans defeated France, the newspaper *Libération-Nord* issued a list of traitors to be eliminated, a list that included authors and politicians who had agreed to collaborate with the Reich. A year later, the newspaper was reiterating its call to action with an open threat to French Prime Minister Pierre Laval and Fascist leader Marcel Déat.

In 1942, the Resistance had published a precise list of targets for the partisans. The National Committee of Writers (*Comité national des écrivains*), a Communist front group, had prepared an official list of authors to be banned if they were to survive. Published on September 9, 1944, the



DE CHATEAUBRIANT

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list mentioned 12 authors. Seven days later, 82 names were added to a new list, replaced on October 21 by a 158-name list. As Rumilly expressed it in 1949, anyone who was not a Communist was an official target. Famous author Georges Bernanos concluded likewise that it was "a vendetta against different parties." The Communist newspaper *L'Humanité* added fuel to the fire by declaring, in January 1945, that "hatred was a national duty."[1] For the Communists, who had actively worked against the French war effort before Germany turned against the USSR during Operation Barbarossa, the Epuration was a means by which their enemies—from Third Positionists to anti-Communist public figures—could be legally eradicated. Their "collaboration" was merely an excuse.

It was de Gaulle, though, who paved the way for such a bloodbath by condemning as traitors the then-legitimate government of *Marechal* (Marshal) Philippe Pétain, implemented after the French defeat of 1940. London Radio, where de Gaulle addressed the French who had not fled the country when the German panzers had entered French national territory, explicitly encouraged the French partisans to write the letter "T" for "*traitre*" (traitor) on the doors of those who had allegedly betrayed France or, more precisely, those who simply had preferred the legal government led by Pétain rather than its own unofficial government in exile. In a move for national unity, de Gaulle had rallied the different camps of the Resistance, including the Communists, who had an agenda of their own. By this, the Communists were given a level of legitimacy they had previously lacked. It must be remembered that, before Operation Barbarossa, the French Communists had worked against the war effort, sabotaging factories and denouncing forced conscription, i.e., the military draft. Rather than seek a future reconciliation between Frenchmen, de Gaulle's National Council of Resistance announced that it wanted to punish the "traitors." Thus, various lists were also prepared in London.

De Gaulle's calls were heard by the guerrillas of the Resistance, and they carried out political assassinations during the remainder of the war. Before the 1944 liberation, members of the French Militia (*Milice*) were targeted by assassination squads. Supporters of Jacques Doriot's French Popular Party were killed on the streets,[2] among

whom were many former Communists who had changed camps, as did Marcel Gitton and Albert Clément. Marcel Déat, leader of the Fascist *Rassemblement National Populaire*, (Popular National Rally) survived three murder attempts. Radio anchorman Philippe Henriot was shot in front of his house on June 28, 1944.[3] Ernest Jourdan, an official from the Vichy police, was butchered at his house on April 20, 1944, along with his wife, his sister-in-law, his 82-year-old mother and his daughter, who was only 15 months old. She would not be the only child murdered in cold blood by partisans during this period.

The legend of guerrillas courageously fighting the German invaders is exaggerated. Most murders committed by the Resistance targeted fellow citizens who simply held different political opinions. A German report of 1943 prepared by Otto Abetz mentioned 534 murders linked to the Resistance, among which were 174 against political "collaborators" who were not linked to any police or military force.[4] For the Communist assassins, targeting unarmed and unsuspecting journalists was less risky than attacking German soldiers or officers.

But it is after the Allied troops had landed in Normandy and reached Paris in 1944 that the Epuration officially started in France, just as it had started in Algeria in the summer of 1943 after the Allies and de Gaulle's faction had taken over the French colony. Many among those targeted in Algeria were simple soldiers who had obeyed the orders of their commanding officers, themselves obeying the orders issued by Marshal Pétain, who had been named, legitimately, the "leader of the French state" in 1940 by the National Assembly.

It is in the period between the liberation and the instauration of an official government that the Epuration was the bloodiest. According to Raymond Aron, 400,000 Frenchmen were arbitrarily arrested, a number which equaled 1% of the entire population.[5] While this number is astonishing, Philippe Bourdrel, a mainstream historian, talks of an even higher number. He insists 600,000 to 700,000 French citizens were arrested.

During those months of mayhem, neighbors turned against neighbors for petty reasons. Denunciations became widespread. Women who had been guilty of having affairs with German soldiers were stripped naked, shaved, and sometimes raped, mutilated, tattooed with swastikas and some even killed. More than 20,000 women were thus humiliated.

As the treatment of the women proves, it is clear that the motives behind the mass persecutions of the postwar period were not solely political. For some, it was a vendetta for some small slight, sometimes because of a long-lasting feud, a debt that was never recovered or a failed love story. For others, like the Communists, it was a way to crush any legitimate power and to make a Bolshevik-style revolution possible. The persecutions were thus envisioned as a way of destroying the state by killing its representatives. In fact, after the liberation, all the serving officials were immediately fired. Some were kidnapped and executed, like Gen. Charles Marion, without any trial or without considering their actual deeds while in office. Many had actively helped the Resistance during the war, but it was of little concern to the victors, who had the implementation of their own agenda constantly in mind.

> In some towns, the Communists seized complete control and unleashed a reign of terror.

In some towns, Communists managed to seize complete control. They would then install a reign of terror, eliminating anyone who may have opposed them. "Clandestine prisons" flourished, led by brutal warlords who were usually no more than gang leaders, or by Reds who were trying to set their revolution in motion. Sometimes, to have some veneer of legitimacy, "martial courts" were set up by the guerrillas while, in other places, "popular tribunals"—kangaroo courts—with highly political motives were organized. In the region of Périgord, a simple denunciation of the Resistance meant a death sentence. No evidence was needed and no defense was possible.

The "judge" known as Doublemetre was a Jewish Yugoslav Communist named André Urbanovitch. He would mark each capital punishment by a notch on his desk. Doublemetre may have been one of the most ruthless of them all, but he was not an exception to the general rule. Col. Rémy, one of the most famous Resistance leaders, was right when he denounced the "many crimes and murders committed under the name of the Resistance by petty criminals or for political motives."

Indeed, plunder, thefts, torture, sequestrations, murders and rapes accompanied the "Liberation of France" by the Resistance and the Allies, who were often shocked by the brutality they subsequently witnessed. In a book titled *Les Massacre de Septembre 1944*, American GI Harry Mitchell detailed some of the horrible scenes of torture he had witnessed with disgust, a feeling shared by *Life* journalist John Osbourne. Shocked, journalist Jean Galtier-Boissière commented that "most foreigners, especially Anglo-Saxons, are unanimously outraged by such a lack of clemency unheard of before at any time and in any country."[6]

Atrocities and reports of torture carried out by the most wicked souls were legion: Daughters of but 13 years of age raped in front of their parents[7]; women cooked alive and minced.[8] The depravity of the liberators knew no limit. The 10,000 to 15,000 who were cleanly executed during that

period, according to Bourdrel, were, in some instances, the lucky ones. Jacques Chardonne called this an episode of "French barbarism against other French."[9]

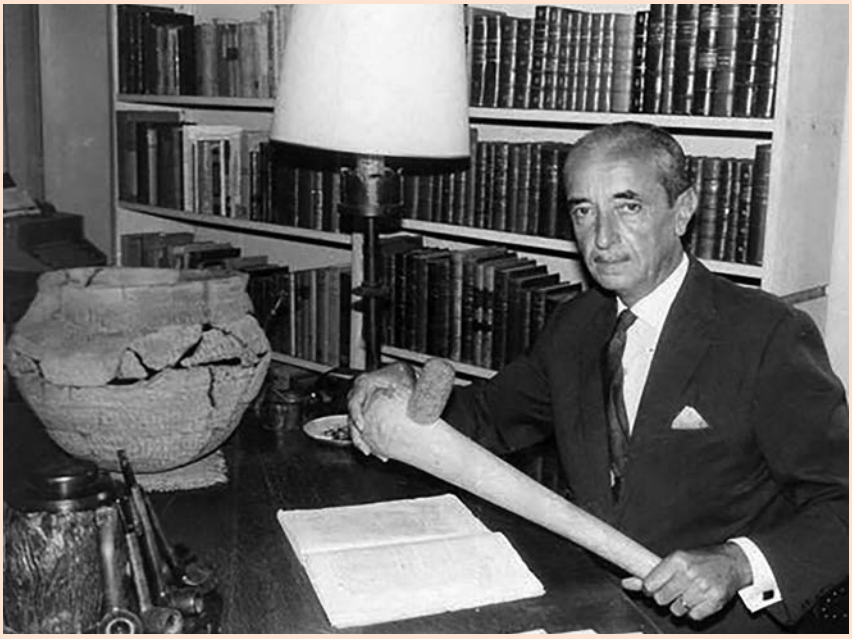
After the violence peaked in the summer of 1944 with the arrival of the victors, a second wave of violence came, motivated by fear that the German counter-offensive at Ardennes in December 1944 might be successful.

The institution of de Gaulle's government should have led to the end of the chaotic and bloody Epuration. After all, on October 14, 1944, de Gaulle had declared on the BBC that he would only target "a handful of miserable and dishonorable, which will be judged by the state." But the Epuration did not end; it just became more organized, a little less barbaric and much more official. The wild justice that worried André Diethelm, de Gaulle's Minister of War, was merely institutionalized. The Red blood thirst was replaced by a system with a thin veneer of legitimacy.

It was also clear that, despite his claims, de Gaulle did not have total control over the forces of the Resistance. So-called patriotic militias were later disbanded, but Communists were welcomed in de Gaulle's government and, between 1945 and 1947, several armed bands of guerrillas attacked prisons where collaborators were detained to execute them before they would face legal justice.[10] In some cases, after being granted presidential pardon, the detainee would be summarily executed by vengeful guards.[11]

ELIMINATING THE 'TRAITORS'

Three courts were created for the specific objective of ridding the nation of traitors: the High Court of Justice, to judge the officials of Vichy; the Departmental Courts of Justice for the renowned collaborators; and, finally, the Civic Room, for the cases considered of lesser importance. All those courts were staffed with former members of the Resistance, genuine or self-proclaimed. This system was intrinsically biased, and its very legal



The Rebirth of Jacques de Mahieu

Jacques Girault (1915-1990) was among the young French men who had chosen to serve his country under the uniform of the Militia (*Milice*). Although not much is known about his war years, he may have joined the *Waffen* SS toward the end of the war, when the odds seemed against the Third Reich. Many young Frenchmen decided to give their everything when the battle seemed lost, as a last act of defiance.

When the victors arrived in France, Girault fled to Switzerland and, from there, managed to flee to Buenos Aires, where he changed his name to Jacques de Mahieu.

There, de Mahieu embraced a fruitful academic career in Buenos Aires and became a driving influence in Juan Peron's Argentina, helping shape Justicialism, a Fascist theory of government. His influence soon passed the borders of Argentina, and he established links with several thinkers abroad, both in Europe and in Quebec. He became an advocate of a biological approach to politics, sensing that the two were inseparable.

In parallel to this political work, he delved in the study of pre-Columbian America and especially the various archeological mysteries, attempting to prove the presence of Whites prior to the arrival of Columbus and the men of the Renaissance. He became a renowned figure of this Revisionist movement and wrote extensively on the possible presence of Trojans, Vikings, Templars and other Europeans in South America, some becoming, over time, White tribes. His articles gained a large readership in Europe, and so did his books, most being unavailable in English.

The Simon Wiesenthal Center only discovered his real identity in 1992, two years after de Mahieu had peacefully passed away—too late to try to convict him of bogus war crimes charges. ❖

foundation was against any Western legal tradition. Indeed, the core principle of "*nullum crimen, nulla poena sine lege,*" that can be translated as "no infraction against a law, no crime," was ignored. Legally speaking, the law was Vichy and, therefore, no one should have been prosecuted for obeying orders and laws adopted by the legitimate head of state, named by a vote of the National Assembly. Like in Nuremberg, retroactive laws were used to justify repression. Overall, 170,000 cases were judged by those courts, an incredibly high number. To make the process go faster, trials were often limited to 15 minutes, during which the judge had to listen to the facts and then decide the accused's sentence. The outcome: 12.5% acquittal; 1.5% death penalty, condemned executed; and 3.5% death penalty, commuted to life sentences. Other "collaborators" were sentenced to prison or enslaved for forced labor.[12]

As in Spain in 1936, some priests or people of noble descent were also killed, although they had not been involved in any political activity during the war. The whole episode is not much unlike the violence orchestrated by the Reds in Spain, and it is worth noting that many partisans were also former Spanish Republican fighters.

Truth be told, despite its intensity, the violence that occurred in France against collaborators, both during the "savage" Epuration of 1944 and the "legal" Epuration, was less widespread and less deadly than in Germany, but "purifications" of the populace were also carried out in other countries including Norway, Belgium and the Netherlands. Indeed, while 0.1% of French were killed in postwar violence, the rate reached 0.6% for Belgium and 0.4% for Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands.

Around 1,000 collaborators, fearing for their lives when the news of the Normandy landings became known, fled to Sigmaringen with the French government in exile, escorted by German troops. There, the Germans set up a French autonomous territory, and Fernand de Brinon reorganized the Vichy government. Pétain and Pierre Laval, refusing to assume any official responsibility, were deported to Sigmaringen against their will by the German authorities. The government in exile would eventually disband and flee once more when, in April 1945, the Allied troops approached.

Others had chosen different destinations. Many managed to escape to Spain, including Abel Bonnard and Maurice Gabolde. Jacques De Bernonville reached Montreal before fleeing to South America, where journalists Jean Azéma, Charles Lesca and several more had landed, Juan Peron having welcomed several of the French collaborators. Most started a new life under the warm South American sun. However, Allied intelligence agents managed to pursue and execute some of the Frenchmen in exile, camouflaging their murderous deeds as "accidents."

Allied intelligence agents managed to pursue and then execute some of the Frenchmen in exile.

The collaborators who had not fled, such as authors Robert Brasillach, Jean Luchaire and Paul Chack, would pay the price for their courage. Indeed, at that time, 13 writers were condemned to death: Brasillach, Luchaire, Chack, Georges Suarez, Chastenet de Puységur, Jean Hérold-Paquis and Paul Ferdonnet were executed. Alain Laubreaux, Alphonse de Chateaubriant and André Chaumet managed to escape the country and find refuge elsewhere. Henri Béraud, Pierre-Antoine Cousteau and Lucien Rebatet saw their death sentences commuted to life in prison before being eventually granted amnesty.

Brasillach, whose memory is still celebrated on February 6 by nationalists in France, had seen his writing talent added to the list of "aggravating factors" by the judge, something unique in the annals of justice.

It must be noted that the term "collaborator" is a misnomer. After the defeat of France in 1940, several French thought that the war had ended for good and that the Germans, backed by the Soviets, would never be defeated by the English. They thus resumed their own activities as before the war, learning to adapt to this new paradigm. Some, like many around Pétain, hoped that Germany would eventually be defeated. It is the reason why some French Fascists, such as Lucien Rebatet, refused to associate themselves with the Vichy government that they considered "Anglophile, reactionary, and bourgeois." For the French Fascists, the Vichy government was a conservative club that hampered any chance of a regenerating Fascist revolution. When Germany turned against the USSR, many among those hardcore believers were thrilled, seeing the awakening of a new Europe.

Those "collaborators" came from vastly different backgrounds. Before the war, some had been Communists, like Jacques Doriot, others had been monarchists, like Lucien Rebatet, while others, like Pierre Laval, had been Republicans. Some had advocated peace with Germany, while others wanted rearmament to be ready in case of a war. Some had even pushed for a preventive war against Germany in 1933. This is how diverse their background truly was.

Therefore, the camp of "collaborators" that was denounced and harshly punished was composed of those various elements. They were the ones who simply turned the page: those who wanted to prepare an eventual liberation plus the National Socialist elements who envisioned a new Europe. To their accusers, none of those subtleties really mattered.

If those prosecuted were being vilified for their actions during the

war, behind the accusations it was also implied that they had somehow caused the astonishingly quick defeat of France in 1940. Pétain was not even in France at that time, representing his country in Spain, yet his accusers somehow tried to attribute the defeat to him, distorting history. While most officials tried to flee, in June 1940 he had come back to France and declared that he was going to "stand by the French people to share [their] misery and pain." Considering himself like a shield protecting his people from a victorious invader, he worked to alleviate his people's poor conditions while pursuing a passive resistance that often angered the German authorities.

A highly respected veteran of World War I, his reputation had convinced most of his countrymen to rally behind him in France's time of turmoil. But the victors of 1944 wanted a culprit for the defeat of 1940 and Pétain, old and abandoned by the masses that had so often cheered him in the past, was the perfect scapegoat. So were the thousands who supported and were a part of his government. In effect, Pétain had sacrificed himself for the sake of his country in 1940, at an age where he could have enjoyed a well-deserved retirement.

Pétain's high sense of duty toward his nation had convinced him to guide the country during that troubled period. Legally named head of state, he had then signed an armistice with the Germans, knowing that his reputation would have an impact on Hitler, himself a World War I veteran.

André Figueras, a decorated resistant from de Gaulle's faction, actively defended the legacy of Pétain and claimed that, with his government, he was actually pursuing the same fight as those in Verdun during World War I, defending French soil, and supporting diplomatic efforts so that an eventual and authentic liberation could be achieved.[13] In this way, Pétain struggled mightily to retain the sovereignty of the French state. In the opinion of Figueras, Pétain had been "the first

Louis-Ferdinand Céline Finally Returns to France

Denounced and vilified for eight decades, Louis-Ferdinand Céline remains one of the most well-known 20th-century French authors. His books continue to sell, biographies are still being published about him and movies are devoted to him. In fact, there are magazines solely focusing on his work. Still, when WWII ended, the great author became public enemy No. 1 for his writings on the "Jewish Question," some dating from before the war.

Accused of high treason in France, the author followed the French government in exile to Sigmaringen in Germany where he took up his original profession as a physician. In March 1945, when the outcome of the war became clear, he fled to Denmark, where he was eventually arrested and spent 14 months in detention. Although the Danish authorities had nothing to fear from him, they incarcerated him anyway, possibly to protect him from possible Red retribution. It also avoided straining diplomatic relations with the French government that had demanded his deportation. During Céline's incarceration, his health deteriorated quickly, mainly from the constant stress that accompanied the knowledge that, at any moment, he might be deported back to France to face a firing squad.

Thanks to the support of influential politician Per Federspiel, Céline was not deported and stayed in Denmark for four years after his release in 1947. He finally returned to France in 1951, where he resumed his literary career, although with less verve than in the past. ❖

resistant of France."[14] More recently, some authors, such as Claude Mouton-Raimbault, went as far as to claim that Pétain may have been a decisive factor in the war by making Hitler waste two decisive years.[15]

During the trial imposed by the Liberators, Pétain was defended by the courageous and highly talented attorney Jacques Isorni, a man who had spent the previous years defending Communists in court against the German authorities before taking the side of the other camp, defending Pétain and Brasillach. Pétain's trial started on July 23, 1945. It unsurprisingly ended with a death sentence, although it was commutated to a life sentence, due to his old age. He was sent to the Island of Yeu, off the coast of western France, to end his life in seclusion. In French Canada, where the trial was covered by most of the media, the sentence of Pétain caused great outrage.

Many of Pétain's ministers, including Jérôme Carcopino, Georges Ripert, and Jacques Chevalier, were given hefty sentences, usually on the sole basis of having taken part in the Vichy government.

Laval, who had been a left-leaning Republican before the war, had championed a pro-active collaboration with Germany in order to crush the Communist threat both in the East and within the French nation. His trial, that had no pretense of objectivity or neutrality, also ended with capital punishment, something expected by most observers. But the sentence had already been decided before the trial even began. Most commentators deplored the mockery of justice. François Mauriac, de Gaulle's personal friend, considered it "scandalous." On October 15, 1945 Laval swallowed poison, but he was reanimated after having his digestive system purged 17 times. When he regained consciousness, he was executed by a firing squad.[16] Vengeance had to be satisfied.

Other members of the government also faced reprisals. Albert Chichery, a former Republican who had worked for a single month in Pétain's government, was executed by partisans. Fernand de Brinon, who took over when Laval and Pétain refused to continue collaborating during their exile, was likewise put to death.[17]

This parody of justice was not limited to big-name government officials; it was applied to most branches of the French state.

As in most revolutions, the first institutions to be targeted are the police and military to ensure the loyalty of the bulk of the men. Thus, the leader of the Militia—Vichy's police force—Joseph Darnand, a WWI veteran who had also been a fierce fighter against the Germans in 1940, was executed. In 1948, Jean de Bassompière,

> The Communists purged the police and military and seized as many news outlets as possible.

Darnand's second-in-command, was also executed, despite the pleas of many partisans he had helped during the war. But the purge went even deeper. The entire federal apparatus was cleansed of anyone who had been loyal to Pétain. "All the members of the Militia will be shot," the vengeful victors announced in their newspaper *Bir Hakeim*. "We have the name and address of every single member. Not one will be spared."[18]

The military was also targeted. Adm. René-Charles Platon, who had been summarily executed in August 1944 after being "arrested" by partisans, was the first in a long series of reprisal killings. On April 2, 1946, Edmond Michelet declared to the French Assembly:

> We have purged, we have set up committees and they worked along strict and clear principles. The proportion of our purges is strong enough that I do not fear any comparison with what was done in other fields.

With this boastful remark, he was implying that there were some untold quotas to reach. Michelet's declaration was far from exaggeration. In the army, 12,000 collaboration investigations were launched, 3,200 in the air force and 2,300 in the navy. The French Army of North Africa was the only corps spared such humiliation.[19]

Schools and universities were also expunged of anyone who may have been sympathetic to Pétain or Hitler. Purged as well were the justice system, the administration, the unions and the police forces. The expelled members of the state were quickly replaced by people whose allegiance was to de Gaulle or to Stalin, the French Communist Party being overtly Stalinist at that time.

Interestingly, one field was left untouched: the business sector. The capitalists who had gained wealth during the war by doing business with and for Germany, or who had benefitted from the different circumstances of the occupation, never had to worry after the liberation. While poets who had sung the heroes of the Third Reich were put to death, the greedy opportunists who had actually taken advantage of the situation to increase the thickness of their wallets very rarely saw the inside of a prison cell, let alone the executioner.

PURGING THE INTELLECTUALS

It is the realm of literature that may have been hit the hardest by the new rulers. Approximately 57% of "intellectuals" suffered prosecution, but only 12% of industrialists.[20] Jean Oberlé, who had been a BBC commentator during the war, concluded: "We executed many journalists since the liberation. If we except the Militia, the corporation of journalists may have been the only one to pay such a high price for its political and ideological errors."

In fact, when it comes to journalism and newspapers, the liberation turned into a brutal takeover. Journalists who had worked during the German occupation had to defend their writings if they were even given a chance to do so. All the newspapers that had published for more than 15 days after the French defeat of 1940 were seized. The control of the press by French patriots was lost. This had a major political impact in the years to come.

Before the war, 46% of the press was aligned on the right, while Communists could boast but 11%. After the confiscations and the Epuration, the numbers were inverted: Communists now controlled 48% of the written press, while the right managed to save a thin 12%, just enough so that a "diversity of opinion" could be alleged. Many titles still in operation, like the left-wing *Monde*, came from the post-WWII confiscations of news outlets. Author Francisque Gay wrote that such a move was something never seen before, even in totalitarian regimes. Taking control of an independent press was something unheard of before that time in Western nations.[21] Many other titles were simply banned and were forced into bankruptcy.

The list of the novelists, poets, philosophers, and historians killed or imprisoned during that period is astonishing. Not only in terms of numbers, but also in talent. Many had been renown and acclaimed, not only in France but across the world, like Alexis Carrel, a Nobel Prize winner.

Maître Baqué de Sariac explained in his famous plea for Rebatet that this phenomenon could be explained by the fact that the new rulers needed scapegoats:

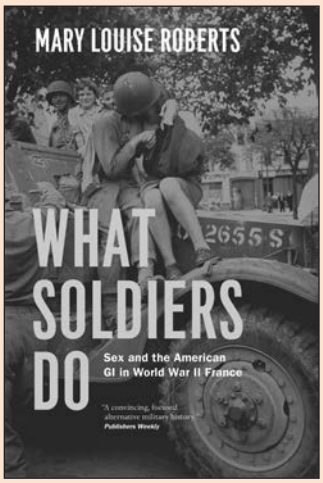
> A merchant? A cannon dealer? Oh no! We went to get a journalist in his apartment. Writers are the mirror that attracts the hatred of some, because it is in this mirror that the rogues see themselves as they really are.[22]

As mentioned above, for the literary elite of the period, the liberation of France meant the execution of Robert Brasillach, the suicide of Pierre Drieu Larochelle who knew what to expect, the exile of Louis-Ferdinand Céline, the forced departure of Alphonse de Chateaubriant, the imprisonment of Charles Maurras and on and on. …

Maurras may have suffered the most outrageous case of abuse of all the persecuted French intellectuals. Maurras was one of the most renowned authors of the prewar period. He was a Germanophobic author who had always advocated war against Germany. A monarchist, he had hailed the liberation of France before being arrested by the liberators. His second-in-command, Maurice Pujo, was freed from the Gestapo's jails to be sent to those of the liberators, not knowing any respite. Maurras had supported Pétain as a resistant, trying to protect French interests while waiting for an Allied counteroffensive. He had denounced collaborators like Brasillach and many in his movement, and had joined the ranks of the Resistance. These included men such as Daniel Cordier, Honoré d'Estienne d'Orves and Col. Rémy. He was nevertheless condemned on vague charges of sharing "intelligence with the enemy" to life in prison. Maurras would die in 1952 behind bars after having refused a pardon by the president, believing it would mean admitting having done something wrong in the first place.

Maurras was not the only member of the highly prestigious French Academy to suffer from the wrath of "the crusaders of democracy," to use Rebatet's own expression: Philippe Pétain, Abel Bonnard, Abel Hermant, Henry Bordeaux, Maurice Donnay, Claude Farrère, Jean-Louis Vaudoyer, and Gen. Weygand were members of this elite group who had to face a judge for their writings. So did Sacha Guitry, Jean Ajalbert, René Benjamin and Jean de la Varende, all members of the renowned Goncourt Academy.

Other equally famous writers such as Jean Giono, Henry de Montherlant, Paul Morand, André Fraigneau, Marcel Jouhandeau, Georges Blond, Alexis



What Soldiers Do: The American GI in WWII France

How do you convince men to charge across heavily mined beaches into deadly machine-gun fire? Do you appeal to their bonds with their fellow soldiers, their patriotism, their desire to end tyranny and mass murder? Certainly, but if you're the U.S. Army in 1944, you also try another tack: You dangle the lure of beautiful French women, waiting just on the other side of the wire, ready to reward their liberators in so many ways.

That's not the picture of the Greatest Generation that we've been given, but it's the one Mary Louise Roberts paints to devastating effect in *What Soldiers Do.*

Drawing on an incredible range of sources, including news reports, propaganda and training materials, official planning documents, wartime diaries, and memoirs, Roberts tells the fascinating and troubling story of how the U.S. military command systematically spread—and then exploited—the myth of French women as sexually experienced and eagerly available. The resulting chaos—ranging from flagrant public acts with prostitutes to outright rape and rampant venereal disease—horrified the war-weary and demoralized French population. The blithe response of the U.S. military leadership also caused serious friction between the two nations.

Softcover, 368 pages, #770, *$22* minus 10% for subscribers from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thursday 9-5 ET.

Humiliating 'Collaborators'

After the war, neighbor turned against neighbor. French women who were thought to have had relationships with members of the German occupying force were publicly shamed by having their heads shaved in front of jeering crowds. Clockwise from left: 1) Two women accused of collaboration were photographed after having their heads shaved. The one on the right may have had a child with a German soldier. 2) A French woman accused of having a physical relationship with a German has had her head shaved as she is ridiculed by her neighbors in a village near Marseilles. 3) Women who were alleged to have collaborated with the Nazis are shaved and driven through the streets of Cherbourg.

Carrel, and Jacques Benoist-Méchin also faced reprisal. Among the less well-known were Noël Vesper, Jean Mamy, Guy Crouzet and Roland Bouvard. For Léon Arnoux, all of these persecutions led to the later decline of French literature.

For having continued to work under the German occupation, even actors were targeted. Pierre Fresnay, Charles Vanel, Mireille Balin, Corinne Luchaire, Alice Cocéa, Robert Le Vigan and Arletty, the two latter being personal friends of Céline, were officially accused of "collaboration."

The fate of the different authors varied greatly. Paul Chardonne, author of *Le Ciel de Nieflheim*, saw the procedures dismissed. The great Belgian critic Robert Poulet was sentenced to death, while Abel Bonnard, who had acted as minister of Education, was sentenced to death and "life infamy." Luckily, he had taken the road to exile and lived, albeit in poverty, in Spain.

Many of those sentenced to death were not executed. Poulet, Rebatet, Cousteau and several others saw their death sentences commuted to life in prison before later being freed.

Those who saw their death sentences commuted to life behind bars could expect to be sent to overcrowded prisons where, as Brasillach would say from his cell in Fresnes, the prisoners were cold and undernourished. Inside reports and letters from prisoners—including Gen. Dentz's own letters from 1945 before he died from lack of proper treatment—corroborate the claims made by Brasillach and others.

The prison system was packed full, and the administration admitted it in its various reports after the war. From 18,000 prisoners in 1939, the prison population rose to 66,000 in 1946[23] which led to a serious lack of hygiene, healthcare and food, resulting in severe health problems for the inmates.

There were multiple causes for the overcrowding and poor conditions of the jails. Some facilities had been bombed during the war. France saw a rise in criminality. Military prisons were shut down. Deportations to Guyana were stopped and, of course,

the thousands of political prisoners added greatly to the problem.

In 1945, the incarceration facilities, composed of 50 camps, hundreds of smaller facilities and 14 central prisons, welcomed 10,000 men and 4,000 women for acts of collaboration,[24] a number that rose to a total of 29,000 the following year.[25] Needless to say, the massive flood of human prisoners strained an already devastated country. In Fresnes, the most notorious prison of the period, individual cells designed for one man were filled with four.

Conditions improved with the arrival of Paul Armor as head of the prison department, and the treatment of the men "fooled by dishonest propaganda and who had made an error of judgment and acted in good faith"[26] saw an immediate improvement in their treatment.

Interestingly, the fact that prison authorities were overworked, undermanned and ill-equipped allowed some daring inmates to escape. Arrested on August 19, 1944, Bernard Faÿ, the director of the National Library and editor of *The Masonic Documents*, managed to escape in 1951 while interned in a hospital. He managed to flee to Switzerland.

Col. Bidoux, the secretary of Defense under Pétain, also broke out in 1947 and successfully crossed to Spain, where he died a free man.

There were some rebellions led by prisoners, the most famous of which occurred on September 14, 1947. After a detained captain was summarily shot by the guards, the inmates took control of the prison and went to a nearby town to conduct a real funeral for their comrade before returning to the camp and surrendering peacefully.

THE AFTERMATH

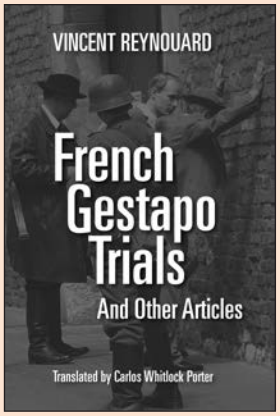
The atmosphere of the years that followed was retold in *Uranus* by novelist Marcel Aymé who himself faced problems for having continued to write during the occupation. The story revolves around the small town of Blémont, where most people were fearful of the Communists who were free to accuse anyone of anything and able to have their enemies arrested or executed. This reign of terror, with its petty denunciations, hatred, and power struggles, had very little to do with justice.[27]

In the years that followed, the dust settled and the number of cases and detainees diminished, just like the number of condemnations. In 1949, 60% of the population supported amnesty for many of those convicted by the state. New threats were emerging with the anti-colonial movement boosted both by the United States and the USSR and the beginning of the Cold War. French Communists were the only ones staunchly opposed to any measure of amnesty for a very simple reason: The people imprisoned or banned from public speeches were all avowed anti-Communists. The Cold War offered opportunities, and having political foes incapacitated meant fewer opponents to resist their plans. Newspapers like *Rivarol*, a nationalist paper still in circulation, launched media campaigns for the release of political prisoners.

As a result of the changing paradigm, many detainees received presidential grace and sentence commutations on an individual basis. Others joined special battalions and fought in Indochina for the French army in order to win back their freedom. A first partial amnesty was passed on January 5, 1951 for the "smaller fish." Still, final amnesty was not passed until August 6, 1953. The last execution took place the year after that for two members of the Militia who had participated in an anti-Resistance raid. While in 1951 there were still 1,500 prisoners linked to the Epuration, in 1956 there were only 62 left. By 1958, only 19 remained imprisoned. Claude Jeantet, released in 1956, was one of the last journalists to finally be freed from prison.

MODERN-DAY EPURATION

For nationalist author Maurice Bardèche, it was far from over, though. Prophetic, he emphasized that "the Epuration is much more important than you think it is. It was the beginning of a perpetual epuration." The subsequent banning of many authors of that period, plus the implementation of political



The French Gestapo Trials

Historian Vincent Reynouard has meticulously compared the accusations made against the Gestapo at Nuremberg by the French with the postwar French trials of the same personnel, involving the same cases, the same victims, the same witnesses. What he found was that the evidence and accusations were not the same: the accusations made at Nuremberg in these same cases had already been investigated and were already forgotten. This review of the French Gestapo trials offers some of the best proof that the "evidence" presented against the Germans at the Nuremberg trials was completely fabricated. The articles in this book are scholarly, serious and well-researched and include ones covering: Gestapo behavior toward women and young girls; a summary of Gestapo cases; legends about the Gestapo; the truth about Oradour-sur-Glane; the sea water medical experiments; the origins of the emaciated corpses and more! Softcover, 236 pages, #734, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

correctness and, later, cancel culture, tend to confirm Bardèche's prophecy.

POSTHUMOUS REVENGE

Many of the famous men targeted by the liberators died broken by their time in prison. Hermant, Henri Béraud and Ralph Soupault came out physically and mentally diminished. None ever fully recovered. They died impoverished and mostly forgotten. Others, such as Robert Courtine (*Le Monde*), Lucien Combelle (became a successful radio anchorman), Georges Albertini (became a sought-after political advisor of many presidents), Albert Simonin (became an acclaimed detective novel writer), and Jacques Benoist-Méchin (had a fruitful career as an historian) bounced back.

The good news is that many of the authors who suffered from the repression of 1945 continue to be read to this day. This includes Céline, Rebatet, Drieu La Rochelle, Brasillach, Chardonne, Maurras and many others who still enthrall readers and are often republished to match the modern-day demand.

On the other hand, the writers who howled with the pack, such as Charles Vildrac, Paul Éluard, Lucien Scheler, Jean Guhénno, Jean Paulhan and François Mauriac, are no longer read, and most have fallen into well-deserved oblivion. This may be the posthumous revenge of those authors considered "damned" because of their political leanings. Unlike their opponents, they survived their own deaths and are more popular than ever. ❖

Charles de Gaulle, France's leader during the "Epuration," claimed that a mere 11,000 French men and women were executed for collaborating with the Nazis. It seems he may have underestimated that number by tens of thousands.

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Porcelain of the Reich

and the accomplishments of German craftsmen

By Michael Walsh

Culture and art in Germany in the 1930s reached an unprecedented and incomparable level of near perfection. This includes ceramics inspired and created by German craftsmen to a standard that is unlikely to be seen ever again. Germany has long been famous for its porcelain production, and the Meissen porcelain factory in Meissen, Saxony, established in 1710, was Europe's first porcelain manufacturing company. Many other German manufacturers were established in the 18th and 19th centuries. Rosenthal GmbH is but one of these German manufacturers of porcelain products and other tableware products. The original firm was founded in 1879 in Selb, Bavaria.

The Duke of Windsor Edward VIII and his wife Duchess Wallis Simpson visit Meissen porcelain factory in October 1937.

Included in this list of amazing porcelain artworks are the imaginative stage-like productions inspired by Benno von Arent, the mastermind behind the extravagant Swastika-adorned National Socialist public displays, impressive regalia and theatrical productions. Von Arent's output would have impressed even the master of stage-setting, pomp and pageantry, famed German conductor and composer Richard Wagner.

Such peaks of perfection cannot be achieved in cultures disinclined to bring out the best of human creative enterprise. Only in a cultural climate in which the state is prepared to endorse and sponsor the highest art forms can such accomplishments be attained. Note that some sculptors, such as Ottmar Obermaier, worked with marble, stone and bronze, and created porcelain figures, as well.

This article draws attention to the founding and output of Porzellan Manufaktur Allach (hereinafter simply "Allach"), the youngest porcelain factory in Germany, but one of the most accomplished. Founded as a private concern in 1935, it had existed for only 10 years when, as a consequence of the American occupation of southern Germany in spring 1945, the Allach factory was put out of business. It should be noted that sculptors that were hand-picked to work at Allach already had vast experience and had previously worked at famous porcelain workshops and studios, such as Nymphenburg Porcelain Manufactory, Meissen, Rosenthal, Hutschenreuther and others.

The choice of themes, forms, motives and methods of decorating everyday objects, in itself complex, was intended to reflect the ideas of the national character of the German people, the military and civil power of the state, and its close connection with the empire of the ancient Romans.

COMMON SYMBOLS

The ideology of the Third Reich was, of course, reflected in its symbolism. The most common of these symbols was the swastika, an ancient solar sign. In the spiritual ideology of many ancient civilizations, the swastika is associated with perpetual

This photo from the Bavarian State Library, originally snapped by Heinrich Hoffman, shows Heinrich Himmler presenting Adolf Hitler with porcelain infantrymen crafted by Richard Förster on the occasion of Hitler's birthday, 1944. The series of foot soldiers were produced in 1943 in very small numbers.

motion and the accumulation of energy and power.

The heraldic eagle, the symbol of the supreme god of thunder Zeus (Greek) and Jupiter (Roman), has been an imperial emblem since antiquity. Also often used was the cross, modified in various forms, which was universally incorporated into National Socialist ideology. The cross is an ancient symbol of the four cardinal points, the four elements, the tree of life and the potent power of nature. In addition, wreaths made from the leaves and branches of oak or birch trees (or simply the leaf itself) evoke vitality and immortality in the minds of ancient European peoples.

Swords are a symbol of military prowess and leadership. Swords (and armor) were expensive to make and not generally possessed by commoners. Historically, swords were thus recognizable symbols of martial and civic leadership. They were often incorporated in a city's coat-of-arms.

Finally, the image of Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom and war, was also a frequently used motif for obvious reasons. The use of this symbol implied those who displayed it were wise warriors and rulers, something seldom seen in our Western leaders today.

All of these symbols and more were included in the porcelain objects crafted by Third Reich artisans. One will see all of these themes and motifs in small-scale sculptures, statuettes, plates, plaques and more. The shape of candlesticks, functional dinnerware and display dishes reflected both the general ideology of the political system of Germany and the nature of private life, as well as the traditions and customs of the era.

THIRD REICH PORCELAIN MAKERS

Among the numerous porcelain factories of the Reich was the undisputed preeminence, at least from an ideological point of view, of Allach-München GmbH**,** known to be exclusively a *Schutzstaffel* Protective Eche-

Pictured is a 1937 reception at the Allach porcelain factory. Administrator of the Reich Culture Chamber Hans Hinkel and artistic director of the SS Porzellan-Manufaktur Allach Karl Diebitsch are shown greeting some high-powered guests. Actor Guido Thielscher has just received the honor of an Allach porcelain statue for his years of service to the Reich. From left to right: Diebitsch, Hinkel, Thielscher, actress Sabine Peters, conductor Paul Linke, actress Käthe Haak, actress Rotraut Richter and baritone Willy Domgraf-Fassbaender. Thielscher holds the figure of "Hitler Youth" (*Hitlerjunge*), mode No. 31 by Richard Förster. Photo lower left of page: A close-up of the "Hitler Youth" figure.

lon (SS) enterprise.

The history and nature of porcelain production is best seen in the artworks themselves. Thus, we have included many photographs of the porcelain objects themselves with this article.

The most significant of Third Reich porcelain objects are today very rare and usually sold through auctions. This is due, first of all, to the limited edition of elite products, with the rare exception of animal figurines produced for wider availability. Few survived the horrendous and relentless carpet bombings of Munich and the destruction of other German cities during World War II. If you have a porcelain figure, check the base to see the manufacturer's mark. It may be you have something quite valuable in your possession.

In addition, thousands of "political" porcelain figures were destroyed in the postwar years due to the Allied policy of de-Nazification (obliteration) of anything that smacked of National Socialist ideology. Allied troops were encouraged to either pillage works of porcelain as souvenirs or destroy them. Lost were not only products themselves, but almost the entire printed archives and catalogs of the manufacturers. It is also true that some of the company's documents

and molds were destroyed by employees who didn't want to see the secrets of their craft fall into the hands of approaching Allied troops.

The only original list of products to survive is found in the 1936 Allach catalog that detailed 40 products. This indispensable catalog was in the personal library collection of Adolf Hitler. It ended up in the U.S. Library of Congress and, for whatever reason, is still specified as classified.

The main sources of information about the products of this particular porcelain manufacturer are to be discovered in the memoirs of contemporaries, the repeatedly republished original catalog of 1937, its variants and supplements of 1938 and 1939 and, of course, the products themselves, most of which were sold to private collectors.

The most complete and consolidated list of Allach models covered multiple years and included about 240 ceramic and porcelain items. The priority of this company was the manufacture of small porcelain figurines. Created as gifts and awards for high-ranking officials of the state, the products were designed to reflect the main ideologies of the National Socialist movement. These included diverse military figures and heroes of past eras, ethnic studies depicting German peasants and artisans, bathers and dancers, ancient gods, heraldic figures of German cities, symbolic images, rural themes, various animals, and even several bronze pieces.

The task of the factory included the production of a number of iconic award items. These included decorative plates and plaques with symbolism appropriate to the occasion. These products are unique because they were usually created in single copies. Almost no dishes were made at Allach except upon the personal order of *Reichsführer* Himmler.

Almost all porcelain figures were left white and glazed. (The "Fencer" figurine by Ottmar Obermaier was left matte white, a rarity.) Prized above all were ones that were painted in color and then glazed. Some of the Allach factory's most important works were those with intricate coloring.

Franz Nagy (right) watches as Theodor Kärner works on an equestrian figure, most likely depicting Frederick the Great or Wilhelm von Seydlitz (below), two major German heroes.

The most popular item was a bust of Adolf Hitler, followed by items containing the imperial eagle.

One exception to this was the Allach *Julleuchter* (candle holder or lantern). It was the most widely distributed product ever created by Allach. Millions were made and appeared in the homes of Germans from high to low station. They were almost universally unglazed, the manufacturers preferring to leave them with a rustic, unfinished look that reminisced of the clay items crafted by early Germanic tribes. *Julleuchters* and vases were two of the only items that were mass produced. [See TBR, November/December 2021.—Ed.]

THE GLORIOUS PAST

Many porcelain sculptures portrayed military figures. They depicted famous soldiers of the past as well as symbolic images of the different branches of the German military. The new National Socialist state idealized soldiers. These kinds of figures had

Adolf Hitler took a particular interest in this figurine of von Seydlitz. It became one of the most popular porcelain figural models of the Allach workshop. It was crafted by Kärner and was listed as Model No. 17B in the Allach catalog.

become particularly popular by the beginning of the 1930s. At that time, it became a fad to adorn tables, chests of drawers and fireplace mantles with decorative figurines of soldiers. As demand increased, Allach's output of porcelain soldiers rose. Almost all of its military figures were made by production master Theodor Kärner (Munich) or his student Richard Förster (Munich). Kärner was particularly involved in making horsemen while Förster concentrated on infantrymen.

After 1942-1943, there is no more reference to Kärner's models, so, apparently, Förster was the creator of both the horsemen and infantrymen figures from that point on. Three figures in the "Infantrymen" series were created by Adolf Röhring (Dachau), whose name appears in the 1938-1939 catalog next to a horse being saddled, and figures depicting blackbirds and greenfinches.

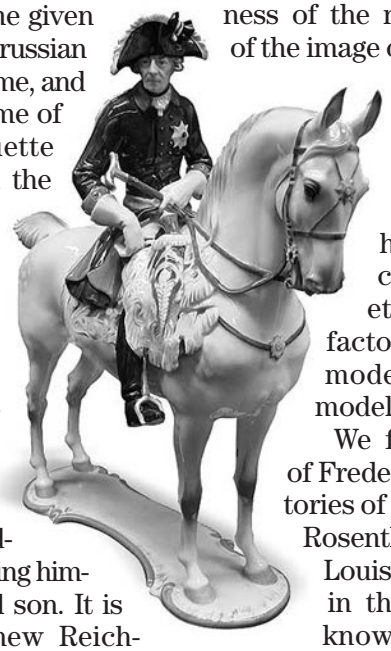
The theme of the equestrian rider acquired a triumphant significance in National Socialist Germany and had been a very popular artistic theme from the 18th century. It was also Kärner's favorite subject.

In the introduction to the postwar catalog of his works, one can read: "The depiction of horsemen in the costumes of their time is an area particularly beloved by the master." Himmler also believed that cavalrymen were the most impressive objects created by his beloved Allach factory. A Seydlitz cuirassier officer, presented at the Great Exhibition of German Art in 1938-1939, was purchased for the Reichschancellery. (A cuirassier was recognized by the metal "cuirass" covering his torso.)

OLD FRITZ

Kärner, who used to work at the Nymphenburg and Rosenthal plants, modeled hussar figures as well as dragoons, cuirassiers, Pandur (Hungarian infantryman) and "Old Fritz" (King Frederick) figures for Allach.

Prussian King Frederick the Great and his best-attired soldiers were the main heroes portrayed by Kärner. Old Fritz was the nickname given to King Frederick by Prussian people during his lifetime, and it also became the name of the porcelain statuette crafted by Kärner. In the mythology of the Third Reich, Frederick the Great embodied the Germanic virtues of the ruler: love of country, people and culture. Joseph Goebbels glorified Frederick as a precursor to Hitler. Hitler associated himself with Frederick, as well, considering himself to be his spiritual son. It is known that in the new Reichschancellery, in the office of the Führer, there was a painting of Frederick the Great by Adolph Menzel and, on the card table under the glass cover, there was a porcelain figure of Frederick (produced by the Volkstedt factory).



Left: A figurine from the Aelteste Volkstedt Porcelain Factory depicts Frederick the Great with several of his dogs. Below: An equestrian figurine entitled "Old Fritz" (Model No. 94) created by artisans at the Allach Factory.

These analogies were also seen in popular mass culture. For example, in an Aelteste Volkstedt Porcelain Factory advertising poster that survived the war, one can see a shop window with Frederick the Great in the center. In front of the display case are two portrait busts. One is of Frederick and the other depicts Hitler, portrayed as a follower of the famous warlord-king. To the left stands the huntsman of Kurpfalz, to the right the Great Elector (Frederick William), another bust of Frederick the Great, Friedrich Wilhelm von Seydlitz (died 1728) and other famous hussars, such as the king's generals.

Together, they were meant to represent the continuity of German history and emphasize the martial greatness of the nation. Popularization of the image of the great king began in the late 1920s with films and documentaries on his life and deeds, engravings depicting Frederick and his troops and, of course, porcelain statuettes made at various factories using both new models and 18th-century models.

We find the reproduction of Frederick models in the factories of Meissen, Fürstenberg, Rosenthal (on the model of Louis Tuaillon), as well as in the range of less-well-known factories. This includes the Hofkunstanstalt Kochendörfer workshop in Osterode am Harz or the Volkstedt Porcelain Factory in Rudolstadt. The Royal Porcelain Factory in Berlin began to reproduce items used by the king himself or create new ones based on their models.

A distinctive feature of the Kärner model was the composition in which the rider is unconventionally depicted,

not on a "horse rampant," but on a quietly standing one. The king looks forward and slightly to the side as if observing the course of a battle. His gaze is fixed and intense, but outwardly calm. This strengthens the already renowned monarch's character. For comparison, there are only a few examples of such iconography of the king. An engraving by Daniel Niklaus Chodowiecki shows Frederick on horseback among the people, and he is also shown in a woodcut by Adolph von Menzel.

In 1839, Kärner was commissioned to illustrate Franz Kugler's *History of Frederick the Great*, for which—from 1839 to 1842—he produced 400 drawings, reviving at the same time the art of the woodcut (engraving on wood to create a texture that would then be rolled with ink and pressed onto high-quality stock).

The Allach figure of Frederick was a huge success with high-ranking SS men. It is known that Kärner produced 36 figures (32 white and four in color) in 1939. The following year, the Führer personally ordered 100 such unpainted figures.

Statuettes depicting not only Frederick the Great's Prussian cavalry officers but also well-known figures in military history were also produced. This includes the Zieten-Hussar 1756 model, No. 115. This hussar—a depiction of Hans Joachim von Zieten (1699-1786)—is ready for battle and drawing his sword. Von Zieten was a cavalry general in the Prussian army. He served in four wars and was instrumental in several victories during the reign of Frederick, most particularly at Hohenfriedberg and Torgau.

Model No. 121 is of a Malachowski hussar, rushing forward (Lt. Gen. Paul Joseph von Malachowski, died 1774) and Model No. 17B was of a "Seydlitz cuirassier" officer, ca. 1740-1786, from the time of Frederick, shown ready to march. It is no coincidence that it was given a prominent position on the cover of the 1937 Allach catalog and is shown twice inside, in painted and unpainted versions. Despite the fact that it was one of the most expensive figures, its production did not cease until 1945. A pure white porcelain figure cost 75 reichsmarks and a colored one 170 marks. In 1938, almost 100 copies were produced. In 1939, 129 were produced. Kärner took samples of the uniforms of the time of Frederick the Great from the lithographs of A. Menzel. They served as a detailed pictorial dictionary for the artists.

This exquisite 13.75-inch porcelain figure depicts a member of the Zieten-Hussar regiment, named for Hans Joachim von Zieten. This light cavalry regiment of the Prussian Army (and later the Imperial German Army) was founded in 1730. Hussars were known for their colorful uniforms, and this is captured in this intricately painted figurine. He sports a vivid red tunic with bright blue pants and a fur-trimmed jacket with gold highlights on the uniform and saddle. Below, Kärner is shown working on "Zieten-Hussar 1756," Model No. 115.

Alongside the lithographs and engravings in Allach as well as in Nymphenburg, where Kärner once was employed, the works of past years were also employed as models, in particular those of the 18th-century

porcelain artist F.A. Bustelli, who had executed a large number of models of horseback riders in the Nymphenburg factory.

INFANTRYMEN

Förster's infantrymen, designed to convey to the masses the idea of preserving and inheriting all the virtues of the German *Landsknechts* (mercenary footsoldiers), Prussian soldiers, Austrian warriors and more remained a mainstay of the factory until 1941, when the volume of production began to decline due to the economic problems Germany was experiencing at that time. Among these figures are "Der Lange Kerl," (one of Frederick the Great's guardsmen), "'Brandenburg Musketeer c. 1700," "Butler Dragoon," "Garde du Corps" (*Offizier der Schlosswache*), the "Landsknecht With Two-handed Sword," the "Landsknecht Halberdier" and "Landsknecht Flute Player." These are based upon subjects from approximately 1500, the time of Emperor Karl V.

This whole parade of troops of the various branches and eras is a veritable history of the development of the military uniform, something of interest to Hitler the artist and designer. That is another reason why German masters of porcelain strived to convey the exact details of the uniforms of the era.

"The SS Standard Bearer," Allach Model No. 42 by Prof. Theodor Kärner. Only a portion of the figurine is shown.

"The Fencer" (left) by Ottmar Obermaier was introduced in 1938. "The Fencer" was SS Gen. Heydrich's favorite piece of porcelain as he was a master fencer in his own right. At the time, it was in vogue to have yourself painted with your favorite possessions included. Thus, Heydrich had Joseph Vietze paint his portrait with "The Fencer" on a table next to him.

HEROES OF THE PRESENT

A second significant theme in Reich-era Allach porcelain was the "Characters of the National Socialist Movement," i.e., figures of the military. Among the most important products was the "SS Blood Flag" statuette, whose image is a direct reference to the events of the Beer Hall Putsch of November 8-9, 1923. In the ideology of Hitler's state, the Blood Banner of the putsch was given the character of a relic to be worshipped as a sign of the authority of the Hitler regime. The porcelain figurine of the standard-bearer, made by Kärner in 1934, developed a cult significance. It was never offered for sale, but only as a gift for SS men. It was forbidden to display the figure in shop windows. One Poznan shopkeeper named Wartenberg famously incurred the wrath of Himmler by proudly displaying one he had somehow acquired in his shop window.

Kärner's "SS Standard Bearer" is a figurine in SS uniform, with a steel helmet and a heart-shaped heraldic insignia on his chest. In his right hand he holds the Blood Flag. Unlike the historical figures, the "SS Standard Bearer" has a rectangular base, devoid of ornamentation, thus focusing the viewer on the figure, not decorative ornamentation. It is obvious the artist sought to emphasize the seriousness and inner dignity of the subject.

Another famous item from the Allach workshop shows an officer of the Third Reich Cavalry. Entitled "SS-Rider," Kärner once again demonstrated the continuation of an older Greek and Renaissance tradition, but with a modern hero. Other representatives of the German army also appeared here, such as the *Arbeitsmann*/R.A.D. (*Reichsarbeitsdienst*)

member, a Luftwaffe pilot, a *Fliegeroffizier/Luftwaffe* officer and others.

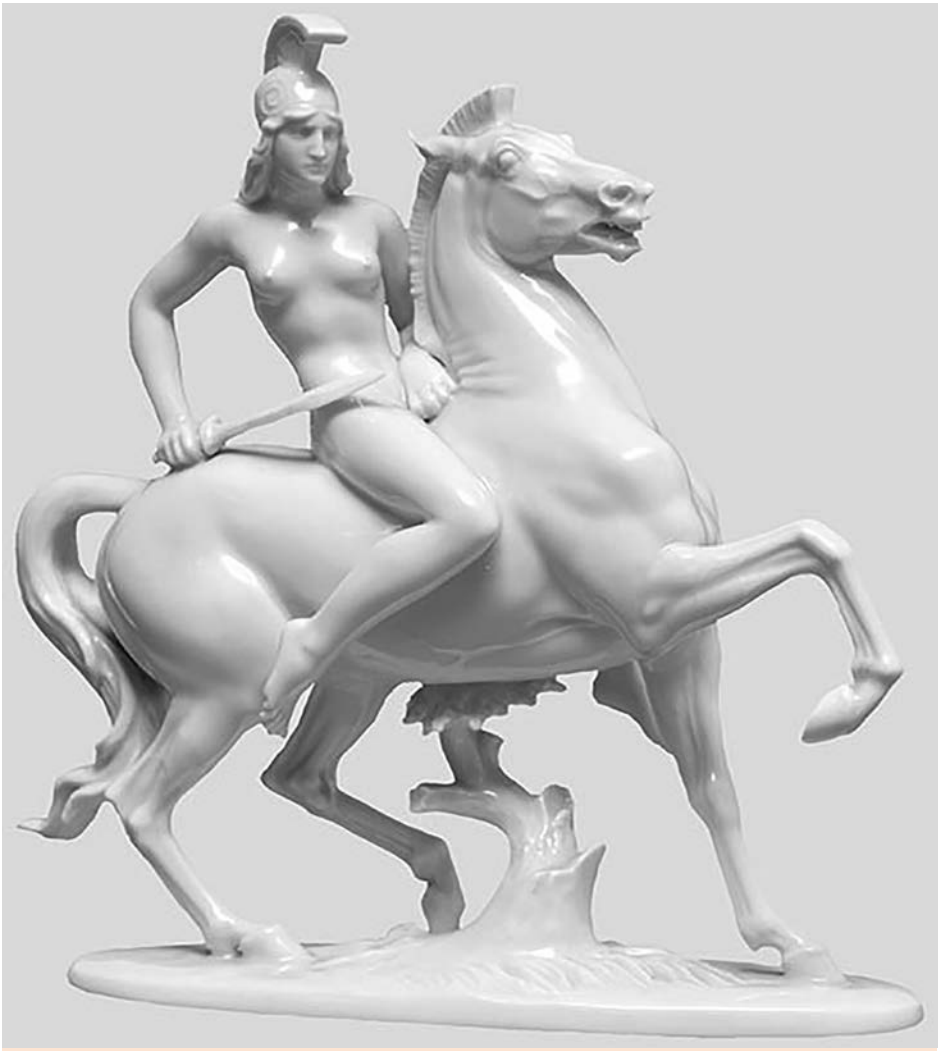
Among the figures associated with the symbolism and ideology of the National Socialist movement is undoubtedly Ottmar Obermaier's "The Fencer" (1937), and also his early works "Discus Thrower" (1931) and "The Victor" (1936), both made at the Rosenthal factory and reflective of ancient marble sculptures.

It is well known how Hitler stressed the physical fitness of the populace and the athletic training of young people. One of the "duties of the state" formulated by the Führer in *Mein Kampf*, was to "encourage sporting activities amongst young people to an unprecedented level of fitness." In state policy, there was a blurring of the boundaries between sports and military training. The ideal nation was to be strong, robust, healthy and physically fit. Athletic competition involved discipline, teamwork, solidarity and the will to emerge victorious. Without proper physical ability, a career in the SS was impossible.

It is no coincidence that the theme of fencing was chosen for the image of this athlete. One of the members of the government of the Third Reich, Gen. Reinhard Heydrich, chief of the Reich Security Main Office, was a skilled swordsman and winner of many fencing competitions. The image of Heydrich, who was not only an ideal role model in the field of physical education but also the only one among the entire party leadership who matched the idea of a pure Nordic (height, hair color and eye color), enjoyed enormous popularity in National Socialist popular culture.

His visage is well known, for example, in the portrait of him by the Prague academic and artist Josef Vietze, which was shown at the Great German Exhibition in Munich in 1941. The painting is in the possession of the U.S. Army Center of Military History at Fort McNair in Washington, D.C.

However, Allach's "The Fencer" is not a portrait of Heydrich, but an idealized image of a perfectly developed athlete, one which the German youth should have been striving to emulate. "The Fencer" is not depicted during a competition. Instead, his figure is relaxed, resting, perhaps, after an event, as can be insinuated from his slightly mussed hair. His naked torso recalls the athletes of ancient Greece. Spartans, for instance, exercised naked, both male and female.



"Amazon," Model 82, produced by the Allach Porcelain Factory. This figure became a prestigious award given to the winners of equestrian competitions such as the *Braunes Band von Deutschland*. After the competition, the figurine was produced for sale.

The figures of athletes, such as "Victor" and "Discus Thrower" are the only products of the Allach workshop made in the technique of "biscuit," a perfectly white matte surface that imitates marble. (Biscuit may be derived from the word "bisque," referring to unglazed porcelain or china that is not to be glazed but is hard-fired and slightly porous.) Thus, the porcelain athletes of Allach are the direct heirs of an antique Classic tradition. Like the "SS Standard Bearer," the figures of the athletes were not offered for sale and were considered valuable trophies awarded to winners of sports competitions.

Other National Socialist figurines included images of members of the Hitler Youth and the League of German Girls. All of them are dressed in uniforms indicating their position and role in society. Representatives of the broader strata of society were

Left, a Hessian "*Bauernpaar*" or "Peasant Couple" in richly painted porcelain. On the far left is Model No. 52, "*Hessische Bäuerin*" ("Hessian Peasant/Farm Woman"). Next to her is Model No. 53, "*Hessische Bauer*" ("Hessian Farmer"). This fabulous and rare pair were created at the Allach Munich Factory and were designed by Richard Förster. They were featured in the 1938-1939 Allach catalog. In the photo on the right is a group of rural Hessian "peasants" in traditional costume. The meaning of "peasant" in this instance is more akin to "country dweller," as opposed to someone living in poverty.

also seen as national symbols. Such figurines could be found on the open market and were produced in large quantities. They were intended to be inexpensive, accessible to the people, and representative of all social groups.

ALLEGORIES OF RUSTIC LIFE

Alongside such ideological products, the porcelain workshops also produced a wide range of additional items articulating the character of the Third Reich period. The range included decorative figurines of an entertainment rather than ideological nature. This included dancers, nudes, bathers and so on. However, first and foremost, this genre of porcelain depicted figures that harkened back to traditional peasant motifs. They are all depicted in national costumes based upon the garb of the various regions around the German nation and reflected the connection of the people with their areas of birth, accompanying traditions and the land.

Some examples include the "Bückeburger Peasant Pair," "Upper Bavarian Peasant Couple," the "Gutacher Peasant Couple from the Black Forest" and the "Oberbayer Peasant Pair" (Hessian and Friesian peasants).

Other non-German-themed items, based on models by Förster, included "Oriental Woman," "Indian Temple Dancer" and the "Three Graces." These were created during the 1920s at the Rosenthal workshop.

Allach also produced an allegorical series called "The Seasons," based on Franz Nagy's models. Each of the four exquisite figures bears signs of its time of year. Spring has a flute and a bird on its plinth; summer has a straw hat, sickle and grains; autumn has a dead hare and a cudgel (notably absent traditional bacchanal motifs); and winter has a bonfire.

"The Seasons" was produced only in 1937 and only in the white variant. This is the only case in which an entire series was withdrawn from production. Poor sales may have contributed to this. Today, figures from this series are a rarity on the market.

CLASSICAL NUDES

Among the nude porcelain figures are Förster's series of "bathers. One of them is of a girl coming out of the water. She is holding a towel with her hands behind her back, not caring if the viewer sees her bare body. Her image reminisced of the ancient depictions of the goddess Venus, a very popular female image incorporated into Third Reich art.

One of the most successful official artists of National Socialist Germany, Fritz Klimsch, also made models for porcelain figurines. At the Great Exhibition of German Art in 1939, he presented a nude female figure, made at the bidding of the Führer to resemble Greek models. For the porcelain workshop in Rosenthal, Förster made models of animated and reclining nudes, as well as a figure of a naiad or water nymph.

Another porcelain female nude figurine created at the Allach factory depicted a young woman as if she had been taken by surprise. With her left hand she covers her bare breast and, with her right hand, she covers herself below the waist. This motif is reminiscent of the iconography of the Shameful Venus from ancient monuments. However, this figure has other prototypes closer in time, in-

cluding "The Bathers" by French artist Etienne Maurice Falconet (1716-1791).

FEMININE STRENGTH & LOVE

The decorative figures of the workshop also include several variants of the Mother and Child figurative group, based on models by Karl Diebitsch. The popularity of the theme of motherhood in Hitler's state was due to official policy stressing the notion that the German nation could only be as healthy as its genes. One of the main and natural duties of women in Third Reich Germany was to bear children.

In porcelain sculpture, this theme is treated quite differently. Some female figures were imitations of classical statues of Athena in austere, static poses to a loving mother with children to unpretentious scenes of a mother playing with children in the spirit of 19th-century art forms.

In the new Germanic society, Athena was perceived as a symbol of a nation reluctant to make war but perfectly capable of defending itself and a symbol of Germanic-Aryan culture, implying a continuity with Classical Greek and Roman culture.

It is no coincidence that the figure of Athena Pallada (the protectress of the city and civilized life, of artisan activities and of agriculture) was never painted. In this style its whiteness and purity were further associated with the marble statuary of ancient Greece. The image of the goddess also adorned the medallion of the German Order of Science and Art and the House of German Art.

Another ancient heroine from the Allach factory was the Amazon warrior. The unclad woman with a weapon is also the theme of a powerful, martial nation. It is interesting to note that figures of Amazon warriors were in the collections of almost any porcelain workshop of the time, appealing both to women and men for various reasons.

OLD GERMAN TRADITIONS

Old German traditions were expressed in the so-called Moorish (*Morisken*) dancers (in French "mauresque," also known by the French as "the *danse des bouffons*"). *Moriskentanz* was a popular dance of the Middle Ages. The German porcelains were scaled-down copies one-third of the original size based upon the Gothic statues of the German sculptor Erasmus Grasser created around 1480 for the decoration of the Munich Town Hall's dance hall. Only 10 of the limited run of 16 statues have survived. These figures were meant to embody foreign and domestic cultural traditions dating back to the Middle Ages.Those figures produced between 1939 and 1943 were made especially as gifts for dignitaries and were never offered for sale. However, they were so popular that the management of the factories decided to create another series of Moorish dancers. This series was called "The Jokers" or "The Jugglers," and were created in imitation of Gothic art that embodied folkloric images of the carnival and fairground characters of the Middle Ages.

The most famous of these was a German folklore character named Till Eulenspiegel, the dishonest but lovable protagonist of a German chapbook published in 1515. Eulenspiegel, a native of Brunswick-Lüneburg, traveled to many places across the Holy Roman Empire. He plays practical jokes on people while exposing their vices and foibles. In the final chapters

Regional garb varied greatly from one German district to another. On the left is a pair of Bavarian rural folk crafted in porcelain and finely painted. At right are shown Bavarian models in traditional costume.

Porcelain European soldier figurines. 1) "Standard Bearer of the Panduren" (a Hungarian soldier); 2) "Landsknecht" (a mercenary soldier of German and other continental armies in the 16th and 17th centuries); 3) "Landsknecht With Halbred" (1500—from the time of Emperor Karl V); 4) "Landsknecht Fluteplayer" (also from the time of Emperor Karl V); and 5) "The Musketeer."

of the chapbook, Eulenspiegel dies from the bubonic plague of 1350.

Another statuette, "The Chicken Thief," is made in the same style. It is not an independent work by the craftsmen, but a replica of a large fountain statue found in the Poultry Market Square in Aachen created by Hermann Joachim Pagels between 1911-1913. In it, a cheerful, hilarious scoundrel steals two roosters, hiding them behind his back, one of which sticks its head out and crows, thus revealing the thief. The creation of replicas of pre-existing artworks can be explained by the shortage of artists during the war and the difficult economic situation of the company at that time.

Ideologically significant figures would also include the city symbols of Berlin and Munich, the two most important cities of the state. The city symbols were the Berlin Bear and the Munich Child. As they were produced in large numbers, it can be assumed that they were souvenir products, also conceived in the context of a nationwide cultural policy to shape the regional pride of the people. It is also a possibility that such figures were used as prizes in various competitions, which is indicated by the inscription on the plinth of one. Modeled by Kärner, the figure of the "Munich Child" wearing a medieval cloak with a monk's coat of arms become one of the factory's most widely distributed products. No less than 1,802 were made in 1938 alone.

ANIMAL FIGURINES

Animal figurines were a favorite theme in Third Reich art. For example, in 1937, Berlin held an exhibition of works of the animal genre depicting subjects from the 19th century to the present day. Animal figurines attracted a great deal of attention in the press, and an accepted idea of how animals should be depicted emerged at the state level. A speech by the director of the Berlin Zoo is illustrative in this respect. He spoke about the need to be familiar with the true anatomy and behavior of animals, a principle abandoned in the avant-garde art of German expressionism in the 1920s. In fact, the depiction of animals became an expression of the idea of the closeness of the German people to nature, hence the demands for authenticity and realism in sculpted figures.

(As an aside, Himmler and Hitler were both fundamentally opposed to hunting, unlike Hermann Göring, believing that it violated Nature itself. Hitler planned to introduce a number of laws for the protection of nature and animals once the war ended. Unnaturalistic depictions of animals, unrealistic colors, incorrect anatomy and distorted proportions were frowned upon at the state level. In Germany, a law was issued to protect national symbols, and this included animals.)

The prescribed naturalism in the depiction of animals did not diminish their symbolic significance. For example, in 1935, Max Ernst, one of the most important German naturalists of the 1930s and 1940s, published an article in which he gave a precise semantic and symbolic formula for the representation of animals. According to this, the sea otter represented the thief; the bear was a heraldic charge; the beaver was a builder, an excellent swimmer and athlete; the panther possessed energy and strength; the dog symbolized a friend and helper of man; and so on. Of course, the national symbol, the imperial eagle, was not forgotten in this context.

The porcelain creatures created by the Allach factory were probably the only products that were produced for sale in mass quantities to the general public and earned national affection, primarily because of their authenticity, recognizability and innate beauty. The range of animal figurines included domestic, wild and exotic animals. Decorating chests of drawers, fireplace mantles and china cupboards

helped to create a soulful atmosphere in the strictly regulated environment of the home of a true German.

Among the former, dogs of various breeds take the lead. These included sheepdogs, short- and long-haired dachshunds, terriers and bulldogs, pinschers and even charming mongrels modeled by Kärner, Obermaier and Nagy. Cats were not ignored. All of them were enthusiastically purchased by pet owners and were greatly appreciated by the German party leadership. Kärner, in particular, earned a reputation as an excellent sculptor of animals of all kinds.

Farm animals including sheep, lambs and goats were also popular. The tradition of using farm animal figurines for nativity scenes may have played a role in their demand. "The Sprinting Horse" is also depicted. The fact that this particular figure appears on the title page of the manufacturer's 1938-1939 catalog indicates it was a successful and representative item. It is based on a model by Kärner, who had already made such figures at Rosenthal and Nymphenburg.

WILD ANIMALS

The wild animals or "Animals of the German Forest" by Allach included a fox lying or crouching, a deer lying or bellowing, a roe deer, a mouse, a pheasant, squirrels, bunnies, cubs and bears. Just like the figurines of domestic animals, they complied with the requirements for realistic art forms.

The popularity of wild animals is reflected in the fact that other porcelain manufacturers offered a wide array of these kinds of figures. An example of this was the enormous interest aroused by the display of porcelain figurines at the international exhibition entitled "The Hunt."

Perhaps the only wild animal figure endowed with strictly Germanic symbolic meaning was the stag, an important creature in Germanic mythology. It is a stag that is harnessed to the chariot of the solar deity and, therefore, is closely linked to ancient pagan sun worshipping cults.

Adolf Röhring is seen with a figure in Romanian folk costume (No. 185, Allach).

However, the hare is the most beloved hero of ancient European fairytales, a popular Easter symbol and also a well-known subject of German artist Albrecht Dürer's famous watercolors.

The exotic animal solely depicted in German porcelain workshops is the elephant, whose popularity in European cultures is linked primarily to circuses and their attendant spectacles. The pachyderm, quite formidable in nature, is depicted in German porcelain tamed, trained and submissive to man.

SYMBOLS OF POWER

Symbols of power were not forgotten. There are at least two known examples of the imperial eagle. One of these models, of grey-brown unglazed clay, modeled by Wilhelm Krieger, was a very expensive product, probably intended for state institutions. The second version was based upon a wooden sculpture by Kärner. Only three copies were created at the personal request of Himmler for the courtroom in Wewelsburg, the place where the SS leader took his solemn oath. The eagle, decorated with a swastika and a wreath of oak leaves, with its head turned to the left, like the party eagle, was called "The Eagle of Power."

Portrait busts are among the most important symbols of leadership. These include a ceramic bust of Hitler by Obermaier and a porcelain bust of Göring by Förster. While the factory initially planned to produce these in a series in 1940, the bust of Hitler was produced exclusively in 1943, probably as a version of the bronze bust presented at the Great Exhibition of German Art in 1941.

In the manufacturer's program, ceramics were perceived differently than refined and aristocratic porcelain. Ceramics are the simplest, most accessible material—used by man since ancient times and, at the same time, the material from which the gods of ancient myths and religions created man. It is in ceramics in which the artists of the German workshops embodied the most significant works directly related to supreme power.

Interestingly, another piece by Kärner, an unglazed grey-blue ceramic bust called "Warrior in Helmet," was twice as expensive as Hitler's bust, and was clearly not intended for sale to the general public. Hitler's bust was in fashion as a decorative item from the early 1930s, and ceramics and porcelainware depicting the Führer were also in high demand.

There was also porcelain created by many workshops containing National Socialist symbology using the colors of the party—white, black and red. However, the German government, fearing a loss of control over the public marketing of party imagery, curtailed this practice by decree in 1933. From then on, only selected companies, including Allach, had the right to display the Führer or party symbols. ❖

Michael Walsh, an Irish national, is an international journalist and broadcaster. He was voted 'Writer of the Year' in 2011 by the Euro Weekly News Group editorial team. Walsh lives on the Spanish Riviera and is the author of over 70 books. See more of Walsh's work at https://europerenaissance.com/.

Whose War Was It—Stalin's or Hitler's?

Daring author offers "new history" of WWII

Sean McMeekin, *Stalin's War: A New History of World War II*. New York: Basic Books, 2021.

By Antonius J. Patrick

"Whoever doubts the exclusive guilt of Germany for the Second World War destroys the foundations of post-war politics."—Theodor Eschenburg[1]

INTRODUCTION

Like the Antifederalists—the 18th-century opponents of the U.S. Constitution—the first generation of WWII Revisionists and those who fought so desperately to prevent American involvement in the war, have, with the passage of some 80 years, been vindicated. The Antifederalists perceptively saw that the adoption of the Constitution created a new system of government with a powerful central state and with it the demise of the once sovereign colonies/states. The celebrated "separation of powers" provision contained in the federal system which supposedly was to check state power has proven to be a chimera. The response to the corona pandemic is just another in a long list of draconian power grabs that have taken place under the Constitution where citizen rights and religious liberty have been trampled upon.

Sean McMeekin is an American historian and author who has written numerous books on 20th-century European history, with a special focus on WWI and WWII. He is presently the Francis Flournoy Professor of European History and Culture at Bard College in New York.

The assessment by the original WWII Revisionists (whose dean is this journal's namesake, Harry Elmer Barnes) who courageously challenged the official interpretation of the war's origins are now, at long last, finding support in recent scholarship, some of which comes from academia. The latest "neo-Revisionist" contribution, Sean McMeekin's masterful study *Stalin's War: A New History of World War II*, helps debunk the myth that Adolf Hitler is the ultimate villain and Germany a "world conqueror."

Despite being a massive tome with copious references and critical new evidence drawn from the now opened archives of the former Soviet Union, McMeekin's work is well written and fast paced. More importantly, it comes from an active academic who holds a teaching post at Bard College. The book has received favorable reviews by the likes of *Publishers Weekly*.

HITLER OR STALIN'S WAR?

The historiography of WWII has been overwhelmingly "Hitler-centric" and, to say the least, anti-Nazi: McMeekin says:

> [T]he global conflict of 1939-1945 has always been Hitler's war. It always centers on Hitler as the villain who gives the struggle meaning. In popular culture, the Nazis are the perennial foils. In politics, the Nazis are cudgels used to beat political opponents: to compare someone to Hitler is the ultimate insult. (p. 1)

However, as the title of the book indicates and from the introductory remarks, the author does not adhere to the standard historical narrative. He rightly contends that that approach does not present an accurate description of what took place before, during and after the conflict: "There has always been something missing, though,

in this Hitler-centric view of World War II, which rings hollower the further east one travels from Berlin to Beijing." (*Ibid.*)

After the Third Reich's demise in 1945, the regime's influence on world affairs was minimal:

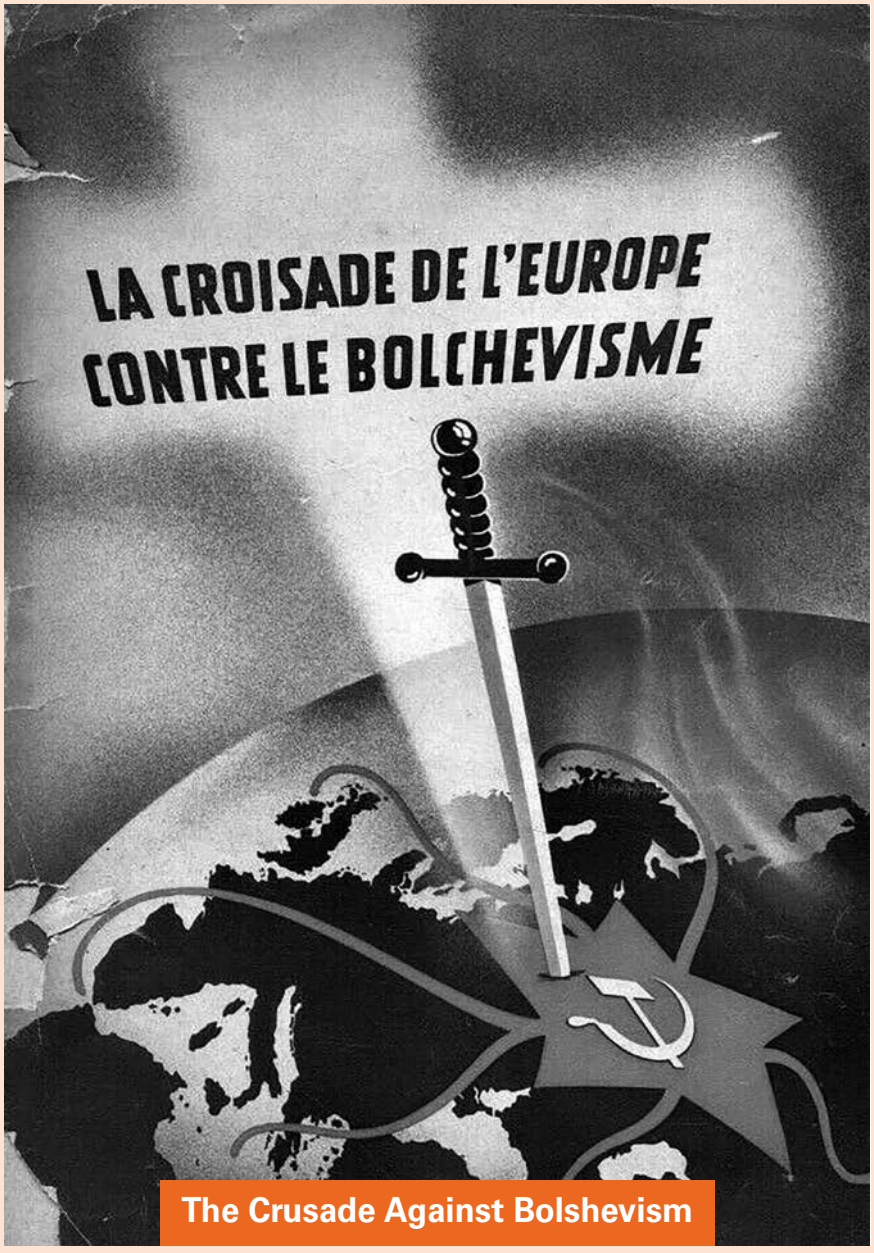
> In Eastern Europe, German aggression left behind much less of a trace than the Stalinist variety, which outlasted it by decades. East of the Volga, it left virtually no trace at all. In Asia, where Hitler's Germany was not even an active belligerent, the Soviet legacy of the war lives on in the Communist governments of China, North Korea and Vietnam, countries on which Hitler's short-lived Reich left not even a shadow. (pp. 1-2)

The author says:

> Viewed from Beijing, Pyongyang, Hanoi, Moscow, Budapest or Bucharest, the conflict we call World War II was not Hitler's war at all. It did not begin in September 1939 and end in May 1945 with victory parades and flowers and kisses for the victors. In Eastern Europe, the war lasted until 1989, in the form of Soviet military occupation. On the Korean Peninsula, in China and Taiwan, questions arising from the conflict remain unresolved. (p. 2)

This refreshing analysis is similar to how many of the early Revisionists saw the war—as a great victory for world Communism and the man who made it possible, Josef Stalin. Moreover, it was not a war that Hitler wanted. It was his Communist rival who, through military intervention, provocations, threats, deceit, bribery and, most importantly, assistance from the Western powers, did everything in his power to bring it about.

It was Stalin's double dealing and violations of the non-aggression pact with Hitler and the massive troop build-up in the East in late 1940 and right up until hostilities commenced which gave the German chancellor



The Crusade Against Bolshevism

This propaganda poster, originating in Vichy France in the 1940s, encapsulates the righteous struggle against the international Communist conspiracy to overthrow Western civilization exemplified by the bloody Bolshevik revolution of 1917. "The Crusade of Europe Against Bolshevism," as the text reads, demonstrates that, for much of Europe, the real threat at the time was not National Socialist Germany, but the Bolshevik menace in the East. Nearly 1 million Europeans, including Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutchmen, Romanians, Russians, Muslims and others served voluntarily in the *Waffen*-SS. The crusade against the USSR was a European crusade, rather than a vainglorious war launched by Hitler. Sean McMeekin makes a solid case that Soviet dictator Josef Stalin—rather than the eternal villain Hitler—was the true instigator of WWII, facilitated and supported by the United States and the United Kingdom.

ample justification to attack Russia. McMeekin rightly debunks the idea that the Soviets were unprepared or caught flat-footed by Barbarossa. Almost everyone familiar with the situation knew war was coming. What was so surprising was Germany's smashing military success which, had it not been for Western aid—mainly the U.S.—would have resulted in the elimination of Stalin's murderous regime and a far different postwar world.

INCONVENIENT HISTORY

The late great Revisionist historian, James J. Martin often spoke of "inconvenient history," which meant that troubling facts are often left out of official narratives since their inclusion would fundamentally alter the approved interpretation of events. It would be hard to find any historical episode where inconvenient facts have been deliberately left out or ignored more than WWII.

This was not the case in regard to WWII's cataclysmic predecessor. Shortly after the conclusion of the Great War, a number of historians began to incorporate in their studies the inconvenient facts and maneuvers of the Entente Powers prior to the war which had been kept from public consumption. Because of this, WWI Revisionists played a part in the worldwide peace and disarmament movement which held sway for a couple of generations and, in the U.S., right up until the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

One of the strengths of McMeekin's work is that he goes beyond the tried-and-true narrative that Hitler's foreign policy—the remilitarization of the Rhine, the *Anschluss* with Austria, the agreement with Chamberlain over Czechoslovakia etc—made the war inevitable. Instead, he sees the actions of Stalin in Eastern Europe and the Far East as the catalyst for the escalation of regional conflicts into a world-wide conflagration.

Before Stalin had become an "ally" of the West—portrayed to the gullible masses as "Uncle Joe," a feat which McMeekin calls a "public-relations miracle"—the Soviet dictator, between the years 1939-1941, had invaded seven neighboring countries. (p. 6)

This inconvenient fact explains another overlooked aspect of the war. A number of the countries taken over by the Red Army and the men subsequently displaced voluntarily fought alongside German forces in 1941 as they sought to retake their homelands and redress the many atrocities of the commissars. McMeekin says:

> Nearly a million European soldiers marched willingly with the *Wehrmacht* into the USSR to fight Bolshevism.

> The anti-Communist cause seemed just enough that hundreds of thousands of European soldiers marched willingly with the *Wehrmacht* into Russia, some arriving from Axis-aligned Hungary, Italy, Slovakia, Romania and Finland, with other volunteers coming from neutral Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Vichy France and Franco's Spain. (p. 309)

An often overlooked fact of the war that bolsters McMeekin's contention that Stalinist Russia was far more belligerent with worldwide implications was Stalin's aggression in Asia. While Bolshevik leaders repeatedly condemned the capitalist Western nations for their supposedly imperialist and warlike nature, Communist Russia was just as aggressive, as the author rightly asserts:

> Although Russian moves in the Far East garnered little international attention, the truth was that the Soviets, despite their "anti-imperialist rhetoric," were no less active interventionists in China than the Japanese. (p. 33)

He continues:

> Tuva—an area of northwest Mongolia almost as large as Britain that had belonged to China since the early 18th century—[was seized] for its gold mines. … The botched Soviet-supported Canton Uprising of 1927 was an outrage to Chinese nationalists. In 1929, after rejecting a Chinese request to evacuate Manchuria, Stalin deployed nearly 100,000 Soviets troops to secure the Chinese Eastern Railway there. (*Ibid.*)

While McMeekin assents to the Holocaust mythology, he surprisingly sees Stalin as more ruthless than Hitler. The war crimes committed by the Red Army and Soviet secret police were far greater than their German counterparts, which he meticulously backs with statistics.

Not only mass murder but looting on an immense scale went on wherever the Soviets went. In Poland, "plunder and forced evacuations [usually to slave/work camps in Russia] went hand in hand." (p. 107)

McKeekin also describes the theft of common consumer goods by Soviet troops:

> It was not the seizure of valuable items that struck [an eyewitness] but the pilfering of common goods that were rare or unknown under Communism, such as "watches, rings, and cigarettes." (pp. 107-08)

This point contradicts McKeekin's claims of the vitality of the Soviet economy, which he believed was doing well—especially its military production. The real situation was that the Russian economy was a basket case. This inevitably happens to all societies that adopt central planning. That Russian soldiers were scavenging for these goods is an indication of the dismal economic performance of socialism in Russia.

Worse, "Peasants were urged to kill their landlords, employees their employers. … Mass murders with axes suddenly became frequent." McMeekin cites the particularly grisly incident of a man "tied to a stake before his

skin [was] peeled off and his wounds salted before [he was] forced to watch the execution of his family." (p. 108)

Such horrific incidents stemmed from the terroristic Soviet policy—a policy emanating from the top. Stalin, the author declares, was the real psychopath: "When his back was up against the wall, [Stalin] was capable of ruthlessness that would make even Hitler blush." (p. 132)

McMeekin is to be commended for his analysis of the German military involvement in Poland compared to the Soviets and he takes a swipe at the democracies for not uttering any protest:

> The number of victims murdered by Soviet authorities in occupied Poland by June 1941—about 500,000—was likewise three or four times higher than the number of those killed by the Nazis. [D]espite his own war of conquest against Poland being, if not as deadly as Hitler's during its military phase, then marked by a geometrically larger number of executions and deportations and far more destruction in economic terms. … [Stalin] received not even a slap on the wrist from the Western powers for his crimes. (p. 110)

He correctly adds: "There was a double standard when it came to public exposure of the crimes of Hitler and Stalin that began in 1933 and continues on in the historical literature to this day." (p. 48)

U.S. INVOLVEMENT

While promising to keep the country out of war in the 1940 presidential campaign, behind the scenes, Franklin Delano Roosevelt sought any avenue to bring the country into the fray. With Lend-Lease, which many jurists considered an act of war, and as the U.S.'s overt attacks on German U-boats and shipping failed to bring about an armed response, FDR began provoking the Japanese which he hoped would lead to a "backdoor" to war in Europe.

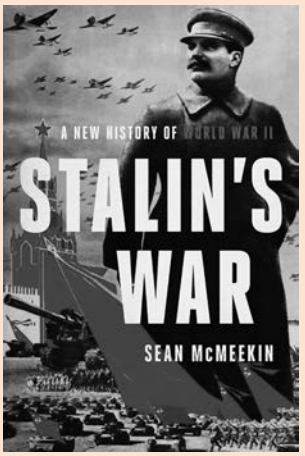
While the Roosevelt administration shifted attention toward the Far East, it still continued to intervene diplomatically in Europe against German and Italian interests which many accounts of the war often ignore. With his re-election secured, FDR began almost immediately to go back on his promise of neutrality.

In early 1941, he sent his warmongering agent Col. William "Wild Bill" Donovan on a diplomatic tour of the Balkans. There, Donovan promised U.S. aid to those regimes that resisted Hitler. FDR's choice of Donovan certainly showed where the president's sympathies lay. He was obviously not sticking to his campaign vow to keep the country at peace. McMeekin describes the U.S. envoy as "a gung-ho warrior in [Winston] Churchill's mold who was fervently committed to plunging the United States deeper into the war, Donovan was an inspired choice for Roosevelt's Balkan initiative." (p. 237)

Donovan made it abundantly clear that "Franklin Roosevelt did not intend to let Great Britain lose this war." (*Ibid.*) The envoy was not interested in any negotiations with Hitler "until the Germans had been definitively crushed," which McMeekin notes was "telling" since, at the time, America was "still neutral in the war." (*Ibid.*)

In the author's opinion, the significance of the Donovan mission was a "critical episode in the diplomatic history of the Second World War." (*Ibid.*) Roosevelt's agent gave a veiled ultimatum to the diplomatic corps of the countries he met with that there was no middle ground—it was either the Axis or the "British-American combination."

Less than 48 hours after the German invasion, both Great Britain and the U.S. promised the Soviet Union aid. Churchill justified the support despite his earlier condemnations of Communism and its repression of subjected populations. He said that these criticisms "fade away before the spectacle which is now unfolding. The past, with its crimes, follies and its tragedies, flashes away." (p. 300) The prime minister was referring to



Stalin's War: A New History of WWII

Prize-winning historian Sean McMeekin reveals how Stalin—not Hitler—was the driving force of World War II in this major new history. WWII endures in the popular imagination as a heroic struggle between good and evil, with villainous Hitler driving events. But Hitler was not in power when the conflict erupted in Asia—and he was dead before it ended. His armies did not fight in multiple theaters, did not span the Eurasian continent, and he did not inherit any of the spoils of war. Those belonged to Stalin.

Drawing on new research in Soviet, European and U.S. archives, *Stalin's War* revolutionizes our understanding of this global conflict by moving its epicenter to the east. McMeekin shows the war that emerged in Europe in 1939 was the one Stalin wanted, not Hitler. So, too, did the Pacific war of 1941-1945 fulfill Stalin's goal of unleashing a war between Japan and the "Anglo-Saxon" capitalist powers he viewed as his ultimate adversary.

McMeekin also reveals the extent to which Soviet Communism was rescued by the self-defeating strategy of America and Britain via Lend-Lease aid. This unreciprocated American generosity gave Stalin's armies the mobile striking power to conquer most of Eurasia, from Berlin to Peking. Hardback, 864 pages, #927, $40 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20696. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

NOTE: McMeekin is no fan of Adolf Hitler and accepts many of the claims of "the Holocaust" without question.

Hitler's supposed "betrayal" of the non-aggression pact that he signed with Stalin. Throughout the book, McMeekin demonstrates that it was Stalin who was the real hegemon in the East and had constantly violated the terms of the pact, while Hitler lived up to its provisions.

FDR echoed Churchill's words and offered the Soviets assistance through Lend-Lease. This, in effect, made America a co-belligerent and any pretense that the country would remain neutral in what was becoming a world war was all but finished. All that the president needed was a pretext, and thus began the escalation of tensions with the Japanese.

McMEEKIN'S FLAW

What separates WWII neo-Revisionists from most of the first generation of those who questioned the origins of the conflict is the major weakness of *Stalin's War*. By placing Stalin as the central focus of events, McMeekin's approach certainly broadens the understanding of the war, but the author, as do most of the book's reviewers, does not address the critical factor which brought about the most devastating conflict in world history.

Why did the "freedom-loving" Western powers eventually become "Allies" with one of the human race's greatest totalitarian regimes?

How could such a union come about when Russia, at the time, was promoting Communist revolutions throughout the world?

Why did Great Britain and France foolishly go to war with Poland which was not of strategic importance to either country, as McMeekin admits:

> Nor did this war serve genuine French or British interests, as was made clear both in the dilatory approach to fighting it these powers took—which left Poland alone on the battlefield in 1939—and in the final reckoning six years later, which left the French and British empires in ruins and Poland under Soviet domination. (p. 4)

As McMeekin shows, England, France and the U.S. all knew of Stalin's aggression in Eastern Europe, his invasion of seven countries prior to Hitler's 1941 attack, his brutal treatment of the subjected people by the Soviet army and secret police (NKVD), his refusal to sign an international agreement on the fair treatment of prisoners of war which Germany agreed to, his instructions to the NKVD and army officers to shoot their own troops who retreated and to harass and maltreat family members of those who surrendered.

Moreover, the Western powers were well aware of the terror that took place in Russia after the Bolsheviks took power as well as the starvation and suffering of millions of Ukrainian and Russia farmers in the 1930s that came with the collectivization of agriculture. Even before the fall of the Soviet Union and the opening of the archives, Western leadership knew all of this. They knew that there was no comparison between the tyranny of Bolshevism and that of National Socialism, the latter, McMeekin rightly notes, was in power for a scant 12 years.

The Western powers were aware of the terror that took place after the Bolsheviks assumed power.

From a geopolitical standpoint, the Western powers had to have known what would happen if Germany, Japan and Italy were destroyed—Eastern Europe (and possibly all of Europe) would fall under the domination of the Soviets and Asia would be susceptible to Communist penetration and control which is what actually happened in China. Yet, none of this seemed to matter. Why?

The answer can be found in the words of Hitler at the time of Operation Barbarossa and what had been a primary catalyst for the movement which he headed. The attack on the USSR was not merely to avenge Stalin's "betrayal" of the German-Soviet Non-aggression Pact of 1939, but to crush Jewish-inspired Bolshevism and help those who had been terrorized by it.

Hitler reportedly told the Chief of OKW's Operations Staff Alfred Jodl that the war on Russia was not simply to destroy the enemy armed forces, but to obliterate the "Jewish-Bolshevik intelligentsia" and "dissolve the entire [Soviet] regime and replace it with governments with which we can make peace." (p. 306) He denounced Bolshevism as "asocial criminality" and vowed to exterminate it in Russia. (*Ibid.*)

Hitler's opposition to Jewish-inspired Bolshevism was not idle talk, but was incorporated into the Third Reich's battle plans. The advancing *Wehrmacht* was not to ignore the *Politruks* (political commissars) and Communist officials when it came in contact with them, but to mete out retributive justice. An order of June 6, 1941 stated that "political commissars," as the "originators of the Asiatic-barbaric methods of fighting," were to be "dealt with promptly and with the utmost severity." (p. 307)

McMeekin admits that the Jews were "well represented," an understatement to say the least, "in the NKVD, the Lithuanian and Latvian Communist Parties and Soviet governing organs." (*Ibid.*) This is borne out as local populations gladly assisted the *Waffen*-SS divisions in identifying their oppressors after the Red Army had been driven out of their communities: "After Odessa fell to the invader in October, popular jubilation at deliverance took a violent turn as locals hunted down everyone associated with the now-defunct Soviet government." (p. 308)

It is likely that had there been accounts of locals trying to shield Jews from retribution, the author would have cited them. That he did not

seems to confirm that there was universal enmity toward the Jews and their collaborators by the subjected peoples of Eastern Europe.

The freed populations saw the Germans and their allies as "liberators" from the Bolshevik yoke:

> Millions of residents in Soviet-occupied Romania, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, ex-Polish Belorussia and Ukraine welcomed the invaders as liberators—literally, in the case of ethnic and class enemies arrested by the NKVD since 1939, thousands of whom were sprung from prison in the early days of the invasion. (*Ibid.*)

To the author's credit, his description of the German liberation of Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe is hardly ever found in Western histories of the period and gives one a different perspective in viewing the war:

> In Sovietized Finland and Romania, the invaders were reconquering their own land, in some cases their own homes. In western ex-Polish and previously ex-Habsburg Ukraine, banners were unfurled in most towns reading, "Long Live Hitler, Liberator of the Ukraine," "Long Live Free Ukraine," or "Honor to the German Führer, Our Liberator." (*Ibid.*)

The reason that the Western powers came to support Stalin—which McMeekin fails to recognize—is the Jewish connection. The omission in his analysis is surprising, since he wrote a book on the Russian revolution and could not have missed the overwhelming presence of Jewish figures among the Bolshevik hierarchy or that Marxism itself was largely the child of Judaism.

Once Churchill came into power, any negotiation between Germany and England, despite a number of generous offers of peace by Hitler, was not possible. Similarly, in the U.S. there were a number of high-ranking Jews in Roosevelt's Cabinet—Harry Dexter White, Henry Morgenthau—and spies throughout the administration and the British government who sought Hitler's destruction. (pp. 42-43) Moreover, the Western press, academia and the media had become increasingly dominated by Jewish interests while world Jewry declared war on Germany beginning with its economic boycott in 1933 which was publicized in the English paper *Daily Express* and with which TBR readers are quite familiar.

It was Hitler who was one of the few individuals of the 20th century who attempted (and largely succeeded) in combating the subversion of Western society. He had witnessed what alien interests had done in his native land and sought to rid his nation of their malignant presence as earlier European rulers and religious figures had done. He could not stand idly by and watch his people be corrupted and eventually dominated by powerful players who did not have the best interests of the German people at heart.

> Few historians are willing to offer the real history of the "liberation" of Eastern Europe.

It also explains why Stalin was so reckless in foreign policy. He knew that he had the backing of the tremendous financial assets and political influence of world Jewry—a key point that McMeekin does not account for. Because of this oversight, the author sees the Soviet dictator as a master military and political strategist, but had the West not come to his aid and the Germans won in the East, Stalin would have gone down in history as a colossal bungler who overrated his army to such a degree that it was almost annihilated by his strategic incompetence.

CONCLUSION

The victory of the forces of Bolshevism in WWII did not end in 1945, but shifted their focus and used new methods to eventually undermine and change post-WWII society. Instead of military conquest, anti-Christian powerbrokers turned to "cultural Marxism" which sought to infiltrate and transform society through the perversion of its institutions, laws and culture. The take over of education, the media, entertainment, academia, publishing and immigration "reform" were the next battlegrounds.

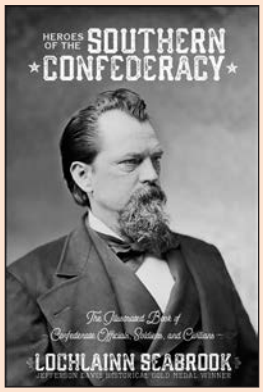
Yet, this more than likely would not have happened, at least to its overwhelming success, if Stalin had been defeated. If he had, then the Western powers and Germany would have come to a negotiated settlement in Europe and world Communism would have been unable to enslave so many millions.

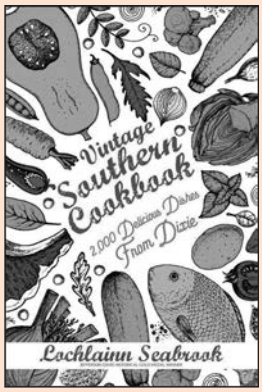
While McMeekin has done a commendable service in setting the record straight about WWII, his analysis needs to be supplemented if a true meaning of the era is to be understood. Since the past governs much of the future, the current crisis in Western civilization, which has its roots in the outcome of WWII, can only be rectified if its past can be clearly seen and the malevolent forces that shaped it identified. *Stalin's War* is a start in that very necessary direction. ❖

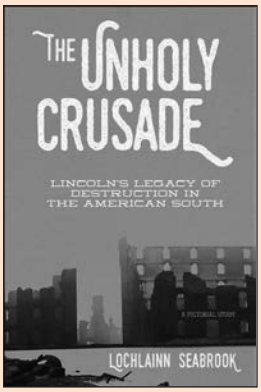
ENDNOTE:

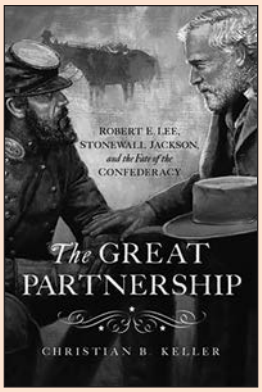
1 Professor Theodor Eschenburg, Rector of the University of Tuebingen, quoted in Harry Elmer Barnes, "Blasting the Historical Blackout: Professor A.J.P. Taylor's *The Origins of the Second World War: Its Nature, Realibility, Shortcomings and Implications*, Metairie, Louisiana: Sons of Liberty.

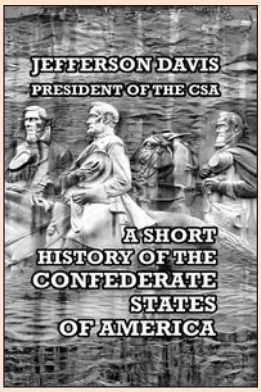
Antonius J. Patrick is the pen name of a scholar living in the D.C. area. This essay is dedicated to his wife, her parents and all those who lived behind the Iron Curtain and managed to escape to freedom. For more from Patrick, see the index TBR includes in every TBR November/December issue.











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Heroes of the Southern Confederacy: The Illustrated Book of Confederate Officials, Soldiers & Civilians

By Lochlainn Seabrook. Here is your glimpse into the very heart of the Old South. With some 1,200 antique photographs and drawings of Confederates, this invaluable visual volume humanizes the 19th-century Southerner, thereby increasing the reader's understanding of the Confederacy and her people: who they were, what they believed, and why they fought. Contemplate the faces, expressions, and clothing of hundreds of men, women, and children in this unique book that brings home the realities of the "Civil War" through rare pictures. Where possible, they have been carefully repaired and enhanced by the author. Feel the antebellum, bellum and postbellum periods come alive as you peruse the searing portraits of the people who endured one of the most unnecessary conflicts ever. Includes images of 430 Confederate generals and a complete list of all 474, plus images of civilians and soldiers (many unidentified). Includes author's introduction, a full index, an exhaustive bibliography, footnotes and educational appendices. Softcover, 328 pages, #924, *$19.*

Vintage Southern Cookbook: 2,000 Delicious Dishes from Dixie

What do you get when you mix 19th-century Southern recipes with a 21st-century Southern historian? You get a unique volume entitled *Vintage Southern Cookbook: 2,000 Delicious Dishes From Dixie*, by Tennessee scholar Col. Lochlainn Seabrook! In his campaign to preserve authentic Southern history, Seabrook has compiled thousands of scrumptious old-timey recipes from America's Southland. Spanning 1838 to 1924, the book's recipes provide detailed instructions on how to prepare a wide variety of Southern victuals—most endemic to Dixie, but many borrowed from places as diverse as New England, the West Coast, Europe and Russia. Softcover, 588 pages, #923, *$25.*

The Unholy Crusade: Lincoln's Legacy of Destruction in the American South

Historian Lochlainn Seabrook reveals in *The Unholy Crusade* that Lincoln's illegal, unnecessary, and merciless destruction of the South and her people is his legacy. This book provides hundreds of 19th-century photos and drawings of the North's four-year demolition of Dixie, ranging from the ransacking and burning of thousands of Southern homes and businesses to the bombing of countless mills, factories, trains, ships, roads, depots, docks, bridges, telegraph lines, warehouses, churches, banks, libraries and even cemeteries. Universities, hospitals, livestock and even family pets were wantonly destroyed by Union troops, as well. Also documents the arrest, abuse, torture, rape and murder of thousands of innocent Southern civilians—of all ages and races. Why did they do it? Softcover, 216 pages, #925, *$18.*

The Great Partnership: Lee, Jackson, and the Fate of the Confederacy

By Christian Keller. The story of the unique relationship between Lee and Jackson, two leaders who chiseled a strategic path forward against the odds and almost triumphed. Why were Lee and Jackson so successful in their partnership in trying to win the war for the South? What was it about their styles, friendship, even their faith, that cemented them together into a fighting machine that consistently won despite often overwhelming odds against them? *The Great Partnership* has the power to change how we think about Confederate strategic decisionmaking and the value of personal relationships among senior leaders responsible for organizational survival. Softcover, 368 pages, #914, *$18.*

A Short History of the Confederate States of America by Jefferson Davis

By Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America (CSA). Written by the man who was at the very center of the CSA and who held its highest office, this remarkable history tells the story of the rebel republic from its very beginning to its bitter end. It is not an exhaustive story of the War between the States, but rather the events of those times as experienced by Davis. The author deals with the fundamental questions that caused the rupture. He then describes the tumultuous events from 1861 to 1865 as he experienced them: the decision to open hostilities, the total unpreparedness of the South for a war, the reports from the front lines of the turning-point battles and more. He also deals with many of the mythologized crimes of the Confederacy. Completely reset with 203 new footnotes and annotations plus 67 rare illustrations and photographs. Softcover, 552 pages, #921, *$27.*

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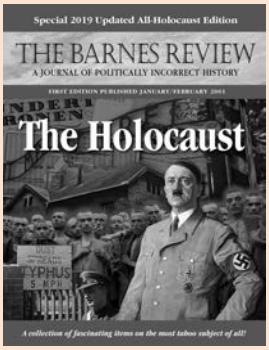
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PROTECT OUR BORDERS

There are 27 members nations of the European Union. Migrants from the member nations can freely cross the borders of other member nations. Migrants from non-member nations are not permitted to freely cross the borders of member nations.

For the 12 months of 2021, more than 2.4 million migrants from over 150 nations have entered the United States illegally across the southern border and were "apprehended" by the U.S Border Patrol. It is estimated that at least 30% of this number entered the United States illegally as "got aways."

Less than 1% of those illegal migrants apprehended are returned to their county of origin. The remainder have been quietly (some would say clandestinely) distributed throughout the U.S. by agents of the federal government working with independent airlines and bus companies but without the consent of state governments. It is expected that the same rate of illegals entering the United States will continue through 2022.

There are 30 nations that are members of NATO, 29 of which are located in Europe. The United States is also a member, as we all know. Currently there is a border dispute between Ukraine and Russia. Both are located in Europe and neither is a part of NATO.

Why is the United States involved in this border dispute? Why is the United States the only nation sending such expensive military assistance to Ukraine? Is this the beginning of another Korea, Vietnam, Iraq or Afghanistan? What is going on with the Biden administration?

Bruce S. Gathy
Connecticut

[As we go to press, the Republicans and Democrats were fighting over who could send the most money to Ukraine the fastest. The GOP wanted to send $450 million and sanction Russia immediately. The Democrats wanted to send $500 million but wait on sanctions dependent upon whether Russia took over all of Ukraine. A few NATO nations did send some blankets and binoculars.

The fact is that the United States has no business meddling in that part of the world. Russia's demands for a few security assurances in regard to the future membership of Ukraine in NATO and the militarization of that nation seem reasonable.

As for what is going on with the Biden administration, we have no idea, really, and we doubt Joe Biden has any idea of what is going on inside the Biden administration, either. All we know is that Russia has real national security interests in that region and the United States has few if any.—Ed.]

LIKES HONEST AUTHORS

I have all of Hervé Ryssen's books. *Psychoanalysis of Judaism* is excellent as is *End Times Warfare*. He hits hard like William Pierce used to do when he was alive. I actually discovered The Barnes Review through Dr. Pierce. Honestly, I don't talk much about the trouble in America covered in these books because nobody wants to hear it. It's too deep for them. I also like the work of Kerry Bolton and Prof. Kevin MacDonald.

Over the years I have gone from a "conservative" to a person simply interested in the truth. Yes, I left conservatism behind forever. And Christianity is not my bag either. It is too far out for understanding. There is always some preacher designating the truth of scripture. Then another comes along and contradicts that, but insists he is telling the truth. I recall when Fox commentator Sean Hannity had a Jew on his radio program and praised the guy for being a "Chosen One." Hannity actually said, "You're chosen. I'm not." I wrote him a letter telling him to prove it.

So, I have little respect for conservatives anymore. That includes Rush Limbaugh with his family tree in Israel. He actually had a tree planted in Israel with a plaque with his family name on it!

This country is in serious trouble. We have a very sizeable number of homeless camped out near where I live, mostly Blacks and Mexicans. I have seen both urinating in public and they have no problem stripping naked in front of people when they change clothes in public. Terrible.

J. Ryan
California

DOWN WITH THE PACK OF LIARS

Anders Breivik—a disgusting example of sociopathic subversive "White trash"—is the "hero" of only the Hollywood neo-Nazi nitwits who ape its Antifa propaganda, and those duped by a forked-tongue catch-cryer to be their spokesman.

These syndicated news outlets fail to mention that, in 2011, psycho Breivik slaughtered White Norwegians who were boycotting Israel while he proclaims he acted, judging by his limp-wristed salute in court, for Adolf Hitler. A disgusting slur.

Moreover, he is far more disastrous than a mere "controlled opposition" impostor. Breivik's psychopathic rabid-dog action (as honored by some idiots as an example of "effective lone action") inspires, by his murderous example, the misguided decisions our "educators" make when they insist "right-wing opinion" must be banned from all university and public discourse.

Yet the evidence is clear: Breivik the psycho "lone wolf," who'll naturally not suffer from isolation—pampered in prison with well-equipped

three-room private accommodations, the latest technical toys, an outdoor special facility, obliging compliance with his complaints of "coffee-served-not-hot-enough" human rights—is clearly being rewarded, not punished or rehabilitated, much less treated as he deserves, like a rabid dog to be put down instantly for mass-savaging innocent teenagers.

One can but hope that the Swedish Nordic Frontier witness who this White mass murderer is relying upon during these farcical parole hearings will summon up sufficient political commonsense to denounce Breivik as a National Socialist (NS) fraud, since Hitler's NS was not about murdering White Norwegians who denounce or boycott Zionist myth-addled terrorists in criminally Occupied Palestine!

Talk about Breivik's swindle-imposture poster: "Stop your genocide against our White nations."

This grotesque catchcry pleaser is no fit spokesman for any just cause, save for those with Breivik's likewise committed criminality and allegiance to anti-Gentile World Zionism. Recall Theodore Herzl, the founding father of the Zionist state's genocidal euphemism: "We must disappear the indigenous poor."

Let's instead, recruit international public commonsense to victory by bringing history into accord with the facts, as The Barnes Review aims to do every issue.

Lady Michèle Renouf
Via email

LIKED KRAMPUS ARTICLE

Thank you for the article on Krampus in the November/December 2021 issue of TBR. As a full-blooded German, it brought back many memories of my childhood and the legends of this devilish character. I will tell you that, when I was a boy, there were a few "bully boys" who would dress up at Yuletide and beat us younger kids pretty badly with switches, pretending they were Krampus, so there was a dangerous historical side to the more benign but scary celebrations that occur today.

In addition I remember my mother reading me tales from the Brothers Grimm, including one about Frau Holle. Frau Holle is many things to many people, but I recall her as the legendary hardworking daughter of a rural woman who also had a very lazy daughter. Obviously, Holle was not a "frau" at the time. Eventually Holle was rewarded for her hard work and the lazy daughter was turned out of the house.

When it snowed, my mother would tell us that Frau Holle was shaking out the pillows and that, when she did this, the feathers would come down and turn to snow. I told my boys the same thing when they were young, thus sustaining the legend.

I miss the simple legends of the time compared to what the schools are teaching my grandchildren today, including such unnatural things as a boy can be a girl if he so chooses or that White people are the biggest terrorists in the world.

Thus, I find it nice that TBR continues to discuss the ancient traditions of our forebears and what they have morphed into today. We must never forget from whence we came. We were not always sparkling little Christians.

Karl Müller
Via email

HATED KRAMPUS ARTICLE

That article on Krampus in the November/December issue of TBR was, in one word, horrible. It made me want to cancel my subscription to The Barnes Review.

Name Withheld
Via email

[Coal and switches for anyone who does that!—Ed.]

PLEASE CARRY THESE BOOKS

TBR Book Club offers several great titles from Ostara Publications. I would like to recommend two titles that I procured directly from this publisher that are not currently offered by TBR Book Club. These are *The Nameless War* by Archibald Maule Ramsay and *The Jewish War of Survival* by Arnold Leese. Both are excellent works on the Jewish hand in World War II by individuals who lived through the period in Britain. In fact, both authors were imprisoned for a few years during the war under the infamous Regulation 18B, which was used to silence dissent or opposition to the war.

Larry Z. Burdoin
Texas

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

There are two ideas I would like to share with the TBR staff and readers.

First, there is a real need for an article explaining the difference between Marxist/Leftist Socialism vs. National Socialism. It should explain, in part, why the former is not able to function efficiently while the latter can operate quite efficiently.

Second, I would love to see a "Question and Answer" (Q&A) section in TBR. I myself have questions and I know other readers must have questions as well. TBR is, I believe, the most important journal in the English language, and a Q&A section would serve a real need while enhancing TBR even more.

Erik Ray
Via email

[That is a good idea and many readers have important—and sometimes very specific and challenging—questions. The problem is, we don't have all the answers right off the cuff and would have to assign an employee to research the answer. And there lies the problem. Currently we do not have the funds to pay someone to do this kind of research, and it does take time.

However, over the years, I have published the questions of readers we cannot answer and asked other TBR readers to chime in with what

Continued on page 82

MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Continued from page 81

they know about a particular subject if we do not immediately have an answer. After all, TBR subscribers are universally some of the most knowledgeable readers of any magazine in the world, and I do not exaggerate.—Ed.]

DISRAELI QUOTE

A long time ago, you printed a quote from Benjamin Disraeli describing "the hero of the future." Please reprint that.

William Schneider
Indiana

[This is one of those requests I cannot answer and ask any reader who knows of this quote by Disraeli regarding "the hero of the future" to email me at Paul@BarnesReview.org and I will publish it. I have another question in the next letter for which I do have an answer—Ed.]

FOUNDED BY THE KKK

I have introduced The Barnes Review to a couple of friends and they insist TBR was founded by the KKK. Is that true? I would prefer if you kept my real name and address private.

Mrs. John Doe
Address withheld by request

[You never know what websites like the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), the Southern Poverty Law Center and other such hate groups will say. TBR was founded by America-first populist and nationalist Willis A. Carto in 1994 in his successful effort to expand Revisionism beyond the realm of the holocaust, i.e., the inceration of mass numbers of Jews, Communists and other regime detractors before and during World War II. As far as we know, Willis was not a card-carrying member of the Ku Klux Klan.

His major concern was the same as his friend Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes. That was to "bring history into accord with the facts," ignoring the propaganda of the victors of wars and delving more deeply into the root causes of conflicts. It was his belief that powerful interests in the Jewish and Zionist communities wielded immense power over the banking, industrial, military and political complexes. As an example, you see this today with powerful Hungarian-American Jewish billionaire and misanthropist George Soros and his financial support for antisocial policies and the ensuing desperate attempt by the ADL to silence anyone who would dare criticize their fellow tribesman.

Willis was also a fierce critic of the genocidal policies of the state of Israel and he was no fan of Communism and Bolshevism. For those views he was smeared and branded an anti-Semite and any other epithet they could come up with. So, the answer is "no." TBR is not a KKK-founded publication, one only interested in publishing the truth about history whether it be deemed politically incorrect or not. Note that the history of the KKK itself has been twisted by politically correct historians. Willis was also the founder of Liberty Lobby and *The Spotlight* newspaper, both of which called for policies that would help the tax-burdened, ever-diminishing American middle class.—Ed.]

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE

The U.S. Constitution's Thirteenth Amendment prohibits all involuntary servitude in the United States. Yet, during the Vietnam War era, the U.S. Supreme Court somehow rejected this argument when this challenge was presented to it by those finding American involvement in Vietnam most distasteful. At issue was compulsory military conscription.

The wording of the U.S. Constitution's Fourteenth Amendment covers gender equality, as well as racial equality, even though the authors of that amendment did not have gender equality in mind. But what could a special equal rights amendment for gender equality possibly say now that the Fourteenth Amendment language does not already say?

Women have long demanded equal rights with men. Equal rights means equal responsibilities. One would hope America would never need to reinstate the military draft in the face of national wartime exigencies. But, should such extreme adversity envelop our country, I vote to include women in military conscription.

This is not a consummation devoutly to be wished. Undoubtedly, most of male America finds the idea most extremely distasteful, as do I. But we must put aside our emotional feelings, in favor of impartial and impersonal law. Lex Rex—the law is the king!

The late U.S. Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes once remarked that we must obey the Constitution "when it pinches, as well as when it comforts."

Lawrence K. Marsh
Maryland

THE COVID ENDGAME

There is no longer much doubt that the Covid virus was manufactured in a bioweapons lab in Wuhan, China, namely, the Wuhan Institute of Virology (WIV). Furthermore, it is worth noting that Anthony Fauci, as head of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) since 1984, was instrumental, along with the Department of Defense (DOD) and the CIA, in funding the gain-of-function experiments with bat genomes at the Wuhan bioweapons Lab. The phrase "gain-of-

function research" is a deliberately obfuscated nomenclature which, in essence, means medical research that genetically alters an organism so that it enhances its transmissibility and virulence. Fauci admits that the NIAID grants—actually totaling more than $7 million—given to the Wuhan lab was earmarked to determine if bat coronaviruses could be transmitted to humans. The NIAID is not supposed to fund bioweapons research and, yet, that is exactly what was being done with those grants.

That alone is grounds for dismissing Fauci, who personally managed the grant-funding operations of NIAID to the tune of billions of dollars per year, and prosecuting him for the misappropriation of funds which run counter to the NIAID charter for the non-military use of NIAID grants.

Furthermore, the CIA and the Department of Defense—curiously enough—also funded the WIV to the tune of millions of dollars via front companies such as EcoHealth Alliance. Strange why the DOD, the CIA and NIAID are incestuous bedfellows in the development of SARS-CoV-2 in Wuhan. The establishment media's claim that the CIA allegedly is diligently and doggedly trying to determine whether or not the coronavirus originated in China is in fact a red herring meant to cloak the CIA's central role in developing the coronavirus in the first place.

While my intellectual training is in philosophy (Aristotelian logic, syllogisms, dialectic) and not science, I am familiar with both the philosophy of science and the scientific method. With that said, one does not have to be a rocket scientist to recognize that the so-called coronavirus "vaccines" (sic) are not meant to prevent one from coming down with Covid in the first place, nor was that ever the intention with these inoculations. True vaccines prevent one from coming down with a particular illness. The anti-Covid mRNA inoculations are completely unique "vaccines." They have been developed to merely suppress the deadliest symptoms of Covid, not prevent or cure one who has contracted Covid.

Historically, vaccines have been developed by employing an attenuated sample of a particular virus and injecting that weakened form of the virus into someone so the body can develop antibodies to defend itself against a subsequent full-strength virus infection. Interestingly, none of the anti-Covid manufacturers (Pfizer, Johnson & Johnson, Moderna) have followed the well-trodden path of creating a true, conventional vaccine against Covid. Instead, they have all focused on Covid symptom suppression.

Why is that? Why wouldn't any pharmaceutical company develop a conventional vaccine against Covid? The answer is too obvious: It is because the intention all along was not to cure people of Covid, but to ensure that Covid is with us indefinitely. New strains of coronavirus would be discovered or manufactured and, consequently, new vaccine derivatives (including booster shots) would be manufactured to address the mutating strains. This would ensure that Covid is with us for the foreseeable future and that "vaccine" corporations would continue to profit handsomely as a result—a win-win situation.

But why would anyone want that? The answer here is obvious, as well, namely, to usher in a biosecurity authoritarian technocratic state in which literally everyone will ultimately have to have a biosecurity passport (or, as a possible alternative, be injected with an RFID chip) in order to go out in public, receive medical attention, get an education, work, have access to centralized banking accounts, go shopping, attend sporting events, concerts, or plays etc. Via a mandated biosecurity passport or chip, the state will have 24/7 total information awareness (TIA) of literally everything a person does. If you step out of line, your social credit behavioral score, for example, could be lowered, which in turn could result in your freedom of movement being curtailed, your bank account being reduced, your privacy being even further stripped away, and so on including, ultimately, being held in a concentration camp for non-conformist malcontents. The bottom line is that we will have the coronavirus with us, in one form or another, in perpetuity, in order to found and justify a national security surveillance police state. We are rapidly moving toward such a global prison camp in which everything we do is monitored every minute of the day.

Unfortunately, the majority moronic, gullible sheeple public believes they are demonstrating altruistic public-spiritedness by obeying authority and doing what they are told to do by the medico-political establishment. The true fact of the matter is that—instead—the public is actually contributing to the final surrender of their last remaining freedoms. These include freedom of association, freedom to travel, freedom to enjoy one's privacy, freedom to hold contrary, unpopular opinions etc.

I can say without exaggeration that we currently live in the most perilous times in our nation's—and the world's—history. What we decide to do in the next few years will determine not only our future, but the future for our children, their children, their children's children and so on. It is literally do-or-die time. Will you choose to voluntarily put on your government-issue blinders and be a good lemming and blindly march off the cliff, or will you choose to be a freedom-loving man or woman and take a stand against this inexorable, step-by-step, sinister and lethal agenda? The choice is now yours.

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